

# The Revolution.

PRINCIPLE, NOT POLICY: JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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## The Revolution.

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PARKER PILLSBURY, }  
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

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### THE WORKINGMEN IN THE FIELD.

A NEW and formidable force is about to take the field of political agitation and action. The power of the working men and women of the country is soon to be made manifest as never before. When fully arrayed for action they will be invincible. They will be the millions of the strong, the brave, workers, producers against the thousands who only thrive on the results of labor not their own; professional politicians and capitalists, who, by cunning and fraud, working like gravitation night and day continually, with time and wealth at command which labor hitherto has not, control the legislation and dictate all the policy of the government. And not only will the numbers be on the side of labor, but justice also, that divine might and majesty by which one is able to chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. The conflict may be sharp but need not be long. Power possessed is not willingly surrendered, but when once the broad front and brawny arm of labor presents itself in force, there is no earthly power can withstand it. The experiment has been often tried against it, but always in vain. So will it ever be. The following Address to the workingmen of the country needs no introduction, no explanation. A cheerful and hearty response to its demands by those to whom it comes, will itself be assured success:

OFFICE OF THE "NATIONAL LABOR UNION,"  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1838.  
To the Workingmen and Women of the United States:

The second annual session of the National Labor Union has just closed. I had the high honor to be called upon to act as president of the National Labor Union, by the unanimous voice of the delegates.

Having accepted the position, I now propose to go to work, and I shall expect every man and woman who desires to see the success of our movement will go to work also. We have undertaken a gigantic task—a social and political Revolution, such as the world has never seen. To succeed, within a reasonable time, it will require the united energies and persistent efforts of every friend of the cause. While I promise you that I shall not be found wanting in energy, perseverance and patience, you must not forget that I can do nothing without your co-operation.

The convention resolved to proceed at once to the organization of a "Labor Reform party, having for its object the election of representative men to our state and national councils."

The organization of a new party—a Workingman's party—for the purpose of getting control of Congress and the several State Legislatures is a huge work, but it can and must be done. We have been the tools of professional politicians of all parties long enough; let us now cut loose from all party ties and organize a Workingman's party, founded upon honesty, economy, and equal rights and equal privileges to all men. The day of monster monopolies and class legislation must come to a close. Let our motto be, "One God, one Country, one Currency."

Money has ruled us long enough; let us see if we cannot rule money for a time. We want equal taxation upon all property according to its real value, no matter whether it be in the shape of houses or government bonds. Let our cry be REFORM—down with a monied aristocracy and up with the people.

Now, let every man and woman go to work. Do not wait. Remember that procrastination is the thief of time. Let each one start out with the determination

that we will make the President in 1872 and that between now and then we will control Congress and the State Legislatures. If we will but set out in earnest to accomplish this great work, obnoxious laws will soon disappear from our statute books; plain, practical laws for the protection and encouragement of all the deserving will take their place, and the drones who fatten upon the earnings of the poor will be compelled to make an honest living or starve. Don't let us wait to be pushed into a corner. Stop acting on the defensive—take the aggressive: make war upon every opposing power; have faith in the right and success will come. I ask every one who may have a suggestion to make or a question to ask to put it on paper and send it to me. I shall proceed, with the aid of others, to adopt a system of operations as fast as possible. Each state delegation will report to me immediately the name of a man to act as a member of the Executive Committee. As far as names are recommended they will be appointed. I will proceed to fill all vacancies remaining on the first day of November. All papers friendly to our movement please copy.

W.M. H. SYLVIS,

President N. L. U.

### COLORED CONVENTION IN UTICA.

A CONVENTION of colored people was held at Utica last week to demand right of Suffrage. Rev. J. W. Loguen was chosen President. Addresses were made by the President, by W. W. Brown of Boston, James Spellman of New York, Stephen Myers and others. A Declaration of Rights was issued, and the following letter was received and read:

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, }  
No. 37 PARK-ROW, ROOM No. 20, NEW YORK, Oct 1, 1868.)

To the President and members of the Colored Men's State Convention.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me in behalf of the colored women of the State of New York to urge upon you to extend your demand for the ballot to your wives and daughters—your mothers and sisters. By the laws of our State the grievances of colored women are a thousand-fold greater than those of colored men. While colored men not possessed of the requisite \$250 to make them voters are exempted from taxation, all colored women worth even \$50 are compelled to pay taxes. That is, the colored man to-day is worth \$200, and is exempt, he dies to-morrow, and his widow is immediately assessed as tax-payer. Then in all the trades and professions, your sisters and daughters have not only the obstacles that are everywhere thrown in your way, but also the prejudices and impediments everywhere thrown in woman's way, in addition. Now, Heaven, and all colored men know that the barriers that hedge your pathway on every side are most discouraging; I ask you, then, to remember the women by your side, and secure to them all you claim for yourselves. Now is the time to establish the government of our state, as well as the nation, on the one Democratic Republican principle—the consent of the whole people—black women and white, as well as black men must now be brought within the body politic.

Respectfully yours, SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The letter of Miss Anthony was presented by Mr. Spellman, New York delegate, and after it was read, we understand a Mr. Rich of Troy moved to lay it on the table, and on a vote being taken it was almost unanimous. The President, Rev. J. W. Loguen and Mr. Spellman voted nay. Several attempts were made, we are told, by the friends of Woman Suffrage to bring the question before the convention again, but they were unsuccessful, a careful canvass of the

members showed that they were bitterly opposed to it.

The resolutions below were adopted among others.

Whereas, The true basis of a democratic republican government is equal and impartial suffrage, therefore

Be it resolved, That we demand equality of suffrage and all political franchise in the state of New York, as a right inherent to a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we consider the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and John A. Griswold to the Gubernatorial chair of the state of New York at the approaching election, of paramount importance to the colored inhabitants of this State and country.

Resolved, That the legislature of this state be petitioned to appoint as early a day as may be convenient for them for the ratification of the new Constitution.

#### ANNA ELIZABETH DICKINSON.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

(Continued from last week.)

"From Eminent Women of the Age."

In October, 1862, she spoke before the Boston Fraternity Lyceum, for which she received many flattering notices and one hundred dollars. She had hoped, through the influence of friends, to make a series of appointments for the winter, and thus secure a means of support. But the military reverses and discouragements left but little spirit among the people for lectures of any kind, and she travelled from place to place until her funds were exhausted. Her lecture at Concord, New Hampshire, was her last engagement for the season, and the ten dollars promised there was all she had in prospect for future need until something else might offer.

This was a trying experience, for she had just begun to hope that her days of darkness had passed and triumph was near. In speaking of it, she says: "No one knows how I felt and suffered that winter, penniless and alone, with a scanty wardrobe, suffering with cold, weariness, and disappointment. I wandered about on the trains day after day, among strangers, seeking employment for an honest living, and failed to find it. I would have gone home, but had not the means. I had borrowed money to commence my journey, promising to remit soon; failing to do so, I could not ask again. Beyond my Concord meeting all was darkness; I had no further plans." But her lecture there on Hospital Life was the turning point in her fortunes. In this speech she proved slavery to be the cause of the war, and that its continuance would result in prolonged suffering to our soldiers, defeat to our armies, and the downfall of the republic. She related many touching incidents of her experiences in hospital life, and drew such vivid pictures of the horrors of both war and slavery that by her pathos and logic, she melted her audience to tears, and forced the most prejudiced minds to accept her conclusions.

It was on this occasion that the secretary of the State Central Committee heard her for the first time. He remarked to a friend, at the close of the lecture, "If we can get this girl to make that speech all through New Hampshire, we can carry the Republican ticket in this State in the coming election." Fully appreciating her magnetic power over an audience, he resolved at once, that, if the State Committee refused to invite her, he would do so on his own responsibility.

But, through his influence, she was invited

by the Republican committee, and on the first of February commenced her regular campaign speeches. In the four weeks before election, she spoke twenty times,—everywhere to crowded, enthusiastic audiences. Her march through the state was a succession of triumphs, and ended in a republican victory. The member in the first district, having no faith that a woman could influence politics, sent word to the secretary, "Don't send that d—d woman down here to defeat my election." The secretary replied, "We have work enough for her to do in other districts, without interfering with you." But when the would-be honorable gentleman saw the furore she created, he changed his mind, and inundated the secretary with letters to have her sent there. But the secretary replied, "It is too late; the programme is arranged, and published throughout the state. You would not have her when you could, and now you cannot have her when you will." It is pleasant to record that this man, who had the moral hardihood to use a profane adjective in speaking of a woman, lost his election; and thus our congressional halls were saved from so demoralizing an influence. His district was lost by a large majority, while the other districts went strongly republican. When the news came that the republicans had carried the state, due credit was awarded to Anna Dickinson for her faithful labors in securing the victory. The governor-elect made personal acknowledgments that her eloquent speeches had secured his election. She was serenaded, feasted, and eulogized by the press and the people.

New Hampshire safe, all eyes were now turned to Connecticut. The contest there was between Seymour and Buckingham. It was generally conceded that, if Seymour was elected, Connecticut would give no more money or troops for the war. The republicans were completely disheartened. They said nothing could prevent the democrats from carrying the state by four thousand, while the democrats boasted that they would carry it by ten thousand. Though the issue was one of such vital importance, there seemed so little hope of success, that the republicans were disposed to give it up without making an effort. And no resistance to this impending calamity was made until Anna Dickinson went into the state, and galvanized the desponding loyalists to life. She spent two weeks there, addressing large and enthusiastic audiences all over the state, and completely turned the tide of popular sentiment. Even the democrats, in spite of the scurrilous attacks on her by some of their leaders and editors, received her everywhere with the warmest welcome, tore off their party badges, and substituted her likeness, and applauded whatever she said. The halls where she spoke were so densely packed, that republicans stayed away to make room for the democrats, and the women were *shut out* to give place to those who could vote. There never was such a furore about an orator in this country. The period of her advent, the excited condition of the people, her youth, beauty, and remarkable voice, all heightened the effect of her genius, and helped to produce this result. Her name was on every lip. Ministers preached about her, prayed for her as a second Joan of Arc, raised up by God to save that state to the loyal party, and through it the nation to freedom and humanity. As the election day approached, the excitement was intense; and when at last it was announced that the state was saved by a few hundred votes, the joy and gratitude of the crowds knew no

bounds. They shouted and hurrased for Anna Dickinson, serenaded her with full bands of music, sent her presents of flowers, ornaments, and books, manifesting in every way their love and loyalty to this gifted girl, who, through so many years, had bravely struggled with poverty to this proud moment of success in her country's cause.

Some leading men in Connecticut presented her a gold watch and chain as a memento for her valuable services in the state, paid her a hundred dollars for every night she had spoken there, and for the last night before election, in Hartford, four hundred dollars. From the following comments of the press, the reader may form some idea of the enthusiasm of the people:

#### MISS DICKINSON AT ALLYN HALL.

The highest compliment that the Union men of this city could pay Miss Anna E. Dickinson was to invite her to make the closing and most important speech in this campaign. They were willing to rest their case upon her efforts. She may go far and speak much; she will have no more flattering proof of the popular confidence in her eloquence, tact, power, than this. Her business being to obtain votes for the right side, she addressed herself to that end with singular adaptation. But when we add to this lawyer-like comprehension of the necessities of the case, her earnestness, enthusiasm, and personal magnetism, we account for the effect she produced on the vast audience Saturday night.

Allyn Hall was packed as it never was before. Every seat was crowded. The aisles were full of men who stood patiently for more than three hours, and window-sills had their occupants, every foot of standing-room was taken, and in the rear of the galleries men seemed to hang in swarms like bees. Such was the view from the stage. The stage itself and the boxes were filled with ladies, giving the speaker an audience of at least two hundred who could not see her face.

To such an audience Miss Dickinson spoke for two hours and twenty minutes, and hardly a listener left the hall during that time. Her power over the audience was marvellous. She seemed to have that absolute mastery of it which Joan of Arc is reported to have had of the French troops. They followed her with that deep attention which is unwilling to lose a word, but greeted her, every few moments, with the most wild applause, which continued often for several minutes, breaking forth afresh with irrepressible enthusiasm. We find no occasion to abate a word from the very high estimate given of her as an orator from her first speech in this city. And she added vastly, on Saturday night, to the estimate of her, by her versatility and ability as an advocate. The speech, in itself, and its effect were magnificent,—this strong adjective is the proper one. If the campaign were not closed, we should give a full sketch of the speech, for its pertinent effect. But the work of the campaign is done. And it only remains, in the name, we are sure, of all loyal men of this district, to express to Miss Dickinson most heartfelt thanks for her splendid, inspiring aid. She has aroused everywhere respect, enthusiasm, and devotion, let us not say to herself alone, but to the country. While such women are possible in the United States, there isn't a spot big enough for her to stand on, that won't be fought for so long as there is a man left.

#### A NEW LECTURER.

A PRIVATE note, speaking of Mrs. Sarah F. Norton's address before the "Christian Union" of Nyack, says:

The entertainment was something more than was expected. Those who went there through a feeling of *ennui* or from curiosity to see Miss Anthony and a new "Woman's Rights" advocate, just to see how they look and act, went away with something to think of. Precisely the thing they need here,—some of them—and Mrs. Norton's speech was very well calculated to produce that effect. It was full of fine points, delicately drawn, powerful in argument and most touching in its appeal to women, and for them. Tears came into the eyes of the women with whom I talked next morning, and they said, "It is all true, but what can we do?" I shall set them an example of what to do by getting all the subscription that I can for "THE REVOLUTION," as I think it the best weekly paper extant. I believe, with Mrs. Norton, that

it is not enough that we fill our places when pointed out to us, that every true woman should be on the alert for opportunities and compel the indifferent to sympathize with their earnestness, if not with their cause."

I again take pleasure in saying to friends who wish a good and earnest word spoken in their village, you cannot do better than engage Mrs. Norton. Always remembering to say "your expenses shall be paid, and something more."

S. B. A.

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THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

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BY MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT—1790.

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CHAPTER IX.

OF THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS WHICH ARISE FROM THE UNNATURAL DISTINCTIONS ESTABLISHED IN SOCIETY.

FROM the respect paid to property, flow, as from a poisoned fountain, most of the evils and vices which render this world such a dreary scene to the contemplative mind. For it is in the most polished society that noisome reptiles and venomous serpents lurk under the rank herbage, and there is voluptuousness pampered by the still sultry air, which relaxes every good disposition before it ripens into virtue.

One class presses on another; for all are aiming to procure respect on account of their property; and property, once gained, will procure the respect due only to talents and virtue. Men neglect the duties incumbent on man, yet are treated like demi-gods; religion is also separated from morality by a ceremonial veil, yet men wonder that the world is almost, literally speaking, a den of sharpers or oppressors.

There is a homely proverb, which speaks a shrewd truth, that whoever the devil finds idle he will employ. And what but habitual idleness can hereditary wealth and titles produce? For man is so constituted, that he can only attain a proper use of his faculties by exercising them, and will not exercise them unless necessity, of some kind, first set the wheels in motion. Virtue likewise can only be acquired by the discharge of relative duties; but the importance of these sacred duties will scarcely be felt by the being who is cajoled out of his humanity by the flattery of sycophants. There must be more equality established in society, or morality will never gain ground, and this virtuous equality will not rest firmly even when founded on a rock, if one-half of mankind are chained to its bottom by fate, for they will be continually undermining it through ignorance or pride.

It is vain to expect virtue from women till they are, in some degree, independent of men; nay, it is vain to expect that strength of natural affection, which would make them good wives and good mothers. Whilst they are absolutely dependent on their husbands, they will be cunning, mean, and selfish, and the men who can be gratified by the fawning fondness of spaniel-like affection, have not much delicacy, for love is not to be bought, in any sense of the word; its silken wings are instantly shrivelled up when anything beside a return in kind is sought. Yet whilst wealth enervates men, and women live, as it were, by their personal charms, how can we expect them to discharge those ennobling duties which equally require exertion and self-denial. Hereditary property sophisticates the mind, and the unfortunate victims to it, if I may so express myself, swathed from their birth, seldom exert their locomotive faculty of body or mind; and, thus viewing everything through

one medium, and that a false one, they are unable to discern in what true merit and happiness consist. False, indeed, must be the light when the drapery of situation hides the man, and makes him stalk in masquerade, dragging from one scene of dissipation to another the nerveless limbs that hang with stupid listlessness, and rolling round the vacant eye which plainly tells us that there is no mind at home.

I mean, therefore, to infer, that the society is not properly organized which does not compel men and women to discharge their respective duties, by making it the only way to acquire that countenance from their fellow-creatures which every human being wishes some way to attain. The respect, consequently, which is paid to wealth and mere personal charms, is a true north-east blast, that blights the tender blossoms of affection and virtue. Nature has wisely attached affections to duties, to sweeten toil, and to give that vigor to the exertions of reason which only the heart can give. But the affection which is put on merely because it is the appropriated insignia of a certain character, when its duties are not fulfilled, is one of the empty compliments which vice and folly are obliged to pay to virtue and the real nature of things.

To illustrate my opinion, I need only observe, that when a woman is admired for her beauty, and suffers herself to be so far intoxicated by the admiration she receives as to neglect to discharge the indispensable duty of a mother, she sins against herself by neglecting to cultivate an affection that would equally tend to make her useful and happy. True happiness, I mean all the contentment and virtuous satisfaction that can be snatched in this imperfect state, must arise from well-regulated affections; and an affection includes a duty. Men are not aware of the misery they cause, and the vicious weakness they cherish, by only inciting women to render themselves pleasing; they do not consider that they thus make natural and artificial duties clash, by sacrificing the comfort and respectability of a woman's life to voluptuous notions of beauty, when in nature they all harmonize.

Cold would be the heart of a husband, were he not rendered unnatural by early debauchery, who did not feel more delight at seeing his child suckled by its mother, than the most artful wanton tricks could ever raise; yet this natural way of cementing the matrimonial tie, and twisting esteem with fonder recollections, wealth leads women to spurn. To preserve their beauty, and wear the flowery crown of the day, that gives them a kind of right to reign for a short time over the sex, they neglect to stamp impressions on their husbands' hearts, that would be remembered with more tenderness when the snow on the head began to chill the bosom, than even their virgin charms. The maternal solicitude of a reasonable, affectionate woman is very interesting, and the chastened dignity with which a mother returns the caresses that she and her child receive from a father who has been fulfilling the serious duties of his station, is not only a respectable, but a beautiful sight. So singular, indeed, are my feelings, and I have endeavored not to catch factitious ones, that after having been fatigued with the sight of insipid grandeur and the slavish ceremonies that with cumbersome pomp supplied the place of domestic affections, I have turned to some other scene to relieve my eye, by resting it on the refreshing green everywhere scattered by nature. I have then viewed with pleasure a woman nursing her children, and discharging

the duties of her station with, perhaps, merely a servant-maid to take off her hands the servile part of the household business. I have seen her prepare herself and children, with only the luxury of cleanliness, to receive her husband, who, returning weary home in the evening, found smiling babes and a clean hearth. My heart has loitered in the midst of the group, and has even throbbed with sympathetic emotion, when the scraping of the well known foot has raised a pleasing tumult.

Whilst my benevolence has been gratified by contemplating this artless picture, I have thought that a couple of this description, equally necessary and independent of each other, because each fulfilled the respective duties of their station, possessed all that life could give. Raised sufficiently above abject poverty not to be obliged to weigh the consequence of every farthing they spend, and having sufficient to prevent their attending to a frigid system of economy which narrows both heart and mind. I declare, so vulgar are my conceptions, that I know not what is wanted to render this the happiest as well as the most respectable situation in the world, but a taste for literature, to throw a little variety and interest into social converse, and some superfluous money to give to the needy and to buy books. For it is not pleasant when the heart is opened by compassion, and the head active in arranging plans of usefulness, to have a prim urchin continually twitching back the elbow to prevent the hand from drawing out an almost empty purse, whispering at the same time some prudential maxim about the priority of justice.

Destructive, however, as riches and inherited honors are to the human character, women are more debased and cramped, if possible, by them than men, because men may still, in some degree, unfold their faculties by becoming soldiers and statesmen.

As soldiers, I grant, they can now only gather, for the most part, vain-glorious laurels, whilst they adjust to a hue the European balance, taking especial care that no bleak northern nook or sound incline the beam. But the days of true heroism are over, when a citizen fought for his country like a Fabricius or a Washington, and then returned to his farm to let his virtuous fervor run in a more placid, but not a less salutary stream. No, our British heroes are oftener sent from the gaming table than from the plough; and their passions have been rather inflamed by hanging with dumb suspense on the turn of a die than sublimated by panting after the adventurous march of virtue in the historic page.

The statesman, it is true, might with more propriety quit the Faro Bank or card-table to guide the helm, for he has still but to shuffle and trick. The whole system of British politics, if system it may courteously be called, consisting in multiplying dependents and contriving taxes which grind the poor to pamper the rich; thus a war, or any wild goose chase is, as the vulgar use the phrase, a lucky turn-up of patronage for the minister, whose chief merit is the art of keeping himself in place.

It is not necessary then that he should have bowels for the poor, so he can secure for his family the odd trick. Or should some show of respect, for what is termed with ignorant ostentation an Englishman's birth-right, be expedient to bubble the gruff mastiff that he has to lead by the nose, he can make an empty show, very safely, by giving his single voice, and suffering his light squadron to file off to the other side. And when a question of humanity is agi-

tated, he may dip a sop in the milk of human kindness, to silence Cerberus, and talk of the interest which his heart takes in an attempt to make the earth no longer cry for vengeance as it sucks in its children's blood, though his cold hand may at the very moment rivet their chains, by sanctioning the abominable traffic. A minister is no longer a minister than while he can carry a point, which he is determined to carry. Yet it is not necessary that a minister should feel like a man, when a bold push might shake his seat.

But to have done with these episodical observations, let me return to the more specious slavery which chains the very soul of woman, keeping her forever under the bondage of ignorance.

The preposterous distinctions of rank which render civilization a curse, by dividing the world between voluptuous tyrants and cowering, envious dependents, corrupt, almost equally, every class of people, because respectability is not attached to the discharge of the relative duties of life, but to the station, and when the duties are not fulfilled, the affections cannot gain sufficient strength to fortify the virtue of which they are the natural reward. Still there are some loop-holes out of which a man may creep, and dare to think and act for himself; but for a woman it is an herculean task, because she has difficulties peculiar to her sex to overcome, which require almost superhuman powers.

A truly benevolent legislator always endeavors to make it the interest of each individual to be virtuous; and thus private virtue becoming the cement of public happiness, an orderly whole is consolidated by the tendency of all the parts toward a common centre. But the private or public virtue of women is very problematical; for Rousseau, and a numerous list of male writers, insist that she should, all her life, be subjected to a severe restraint, that of propriety. Why subject her to propriety—blind propriety, if she be capable of acting from a nobler spring, if she be an heir of immortality? Is sugar always to be produced by vital blood? Is one-half of the human species, like the poor African slaves, to be subject to prejudices that brutalize them, when principles would be a surer guard, only to sweeten the cup of man? Is not this indirectly to deny women reason? for a gift is a mockery, if it be unfit for use.

(To be Continued.)

#### WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY TO US.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13th, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

Your paper meets with a hearty response from many on this coast, because they are in full sympathy with it. You call things by their right names and "Amen" comes sounding up from their souls to you. They can read and respond, but how much better is the world for it? Are they ready to act and labor for a change? "Oh that is different." No, they repeat the same thing over and over again, and declare they "have done many things they should not have done, and left undone those things they should have done, Lord have mercy upon us miserable sinners." Now, why do they do those things they should not do, and why do they not do those things they should do? Is not this mockery to repeat and still do? California is moving, and needs a Revolution; for man has not learned to be just to his fellow-beings. The female printers found themselves shut out by the male Printer's Union here, and to get a chance to work and live, they organized for themselves a Union, and have five women and some men employed and plenty to do, and plenty of material aid, but are not strong-minded enough to tell the world of their struggles for who they are. I gave them the right hand of fellow

ship and bade them "God speed." I find a real movement, that should be in large numbers everywhere, a "Woman's Co-operative Union." They have a store, and do quantities of work, and take and believe in "THE REVOLUTION." Efforts of this kind make better developed minds than working for others. Miss A. W. McClelland is engaged in designing and wood engraving and is busy. We have several very excellent lady physicians who are receiving their share of patronage.

Mrs. Laura Cuppy is lecturing at the Opera House on Sunday evenings to well filled houses—and Miss Eliza H. Fuller has excellent audiences mornings and evenings at Mechanic's Hall. Liberal ideas and radical sentiments are warrants of progression.

The efforts of Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham have proved a stimulus to earnest women; long may its effect be felt. Mrs. M. E. Beman, a little, earnest woman, two years ago, concluded to build a Healing Institute in Alameda, across the Bay from this city. She started with but little money, bought her lots on liberal terms and built her house. She has paid for what she bought, built additions to her house, and now owns eight lots, and intends buying more.

Mr. C. W. Tappan is canvassing thoroughly in this city and Elizabeth M. Tibault is working for "THE REVOLUTION" here. I sincerely hope you may reap as abundant a harvest for your noble paper as our farmers are realizing from their fruits and grain. Everything is flourishing and California is in the ascendant. In my next I will give you some idea of our domestic and social system.

I will now close by saying there are three hundred women, who are proprietors and keepers of Lodging and Boarding houses in this city.

Yours etc., J. H. ATKINSON.

California is gloriously responding to our appeal. No steamer arrives without a tribute to "THE REVOLUTION."

#### THE WORK AT THE WEST.

The following are extracts of a very interesting private letter from Chicago, dated Oct 3, 1868:

Your paragraph in this week's "REVOLUTION," which gives my friend, P. W. Gates, the credit of expending \$9,000 for a Woman's Home in this city, is not quite true. Seth Paine is the man to whom the Woman's Home in Chicago is indebted for existence, and who, to get it started, put into it the sum of \$12,000—all he was worth. Mr. Gates made a donation of money to the Home, as have other wealthy men in the city, and he advanced money to Mr. Paine, which the latter has since repaid. Seth Paine is the author and founder of the Home. With little sympathy and less help, he established one adequate to the accommodation of eighty women; and now, with a good deal of sympathy, and no little substantial aid, he is adding to it another which will quadruple its accommodations. Now respectable working women pay \$3.75 per week for board and lodging in the Home; when the addition is completed the charge will be reduced to \$3 per week. Mr. Paine is a "fanatic" on this subject. I believe in fanatics; they have accomplished most of the good done in the world; and when he gets his present Home in good running order, he will undertake another, in another ward of the city, and so on, until every one of our city wards has a "Workingwoman's Home" of its own. Mr. Paine is assisted in his work by his daughter Fanny, a superior girl, who, at the age of thirteen, was the acting paymaster (or mistress) to the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company of this city, where she paid out yearly \$20,000, keeping the time-sheets, account-book, and pay-roll of each of the 400 men employed, each one of whom she knew personally, calling him by name—and receiving for her services \$650 per annum. It was a wonderful thing for such a girl to do, and her infallible correctness and promptness were a matter of astonishment to all. Mr. Paine is interested in behalf of laboring women to an extent that absorbs his whole being. All obstacles melt before the white heat of his enthusiasm.

I cannot tell you how much I like "THE REVOLUTION." Every number inspires me like the blast of a bugle. I should sometimes quarrel with you if I lived in your city—about Train and "Tammany Hall," for instance, especially the latter—but I feel that as far as possible women should hang together on this equal suffrage question, and so have not bothered you with any written words on these subjects. But if the democrats had received you and Miss Anthony, I should have mourned more bitterly than over any other calamity that could have overtaken you, your deaths excepted. You kn

they would not, and your plea for admission to their Convention was, I presume, only a bit of strategy. I think I promised Miss Anthony or yourself an occasional article for "THE REVOLUTION," but you do not need me, and I am working in my field of labor with pen and voice and influence, always having in view the same end as yourself—the elevation of woman. I have persuaded several of my friends, East and West, to send for "THE REVOLUTION," and all like it as well as I do. It is able, brave, trenchant, plucky, and good-natured. I am proud of it, and of its proprietor and editors.

Two papers have made their debut in Chicago this week, started, owned and edited by women. The *Sorosis*, which announces that it does not go for Female Suffrage, and the *Legal News*, published in the interest of the legal profession. Both have started off well, and promise to live and thrive. Mrs. Dr. M. L. Walker is the right-hand woman of the *Sorosis*, and Mrs. Judge Bradwell, of my acquaintance, a bright, smart, wide-awake little woman, owns and edits the *News*. I hope both will do well. We are getting a "good ready" in Chicago, and one of these not far off days, the women who are for obtaining every right that belongs to them will move altogether. I hear of a movement now afoot to organize the friends of Equal Suffrage, but as my information is obtained through our daily press, which pours the hot shot of ridicule into any progressive movement of women, be it what it may, I have no idea what are the facts in this case.

The increasing ridicule of women by the press of the country is losing its effect on its victims. At first, like our soldiers under fire, they dodged the paper cannoneading, but as it has continued, we have found it harmless, and most of us now allow the balls to whiz, and the shot to howl, and the shell to shriek, without being disconcerted.

We cannot agree with the writer as to Tammany. If Miss Anthony had been admitted, no doubt Chase would have been nominated, and Universal Suffrage made a plank in the platform, as the result of the brave, true words she would have uttered in the ears of the desponding democrats. The majority of the men in that convention were ready for an onward step, but they were deceived and betrayed by a few party leaders. A true word from a true woman might have galvanized them into a new life. Frank Blair's recent speech on Woman's Suffrage, and the columns of the *New York World* and *Express*, all show that our democrats fully appreciate the merits of this question.

Human nature is very much the same in all parties and sects. Judging from the Chicago platform and the Presidential nominee, we hope, for the future of the nation, that there is some godliness outside the republican party. At all events, we should not be afraid of sitting in convention with such men as Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, Manton Marble and Erastus Brooks. If a Shadrach, Meshhach and Abednego could pass through a fiery furnace unscathed, a good woman might with equal safety pass through a democratic convention. As to Train! please remember that he was the *only man* in the nation generous enough to help us to establish a woman's paper. Shall we not grant him the privilege of saying his say, in his own way, in our columns?

P. S. It is unnecessary to tell you how well I like "THE REVOLUTION," as not to like it would show a want of common sense, of which I claim to have a reasonable portion.

Very respectfully,

Mulberry, Georgia.

L. Y. BRADBURY,

We are glad to be appreciated by our southern friends, we feel for them the deepest sympathy in this transition period of their history, hence our one demand has been universal suffrage and universal amnesty from Maine to California. No reconstruction is worth a straw that is not based on equal rights to every citizen of the republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9th, 1868.

DEAR MRS. STANTON: Your article on Assurance Co's with regard to women, attracted my attention. Think

ing you would like to know the fact, I call your attention to the formation of two Life Insurance Companies recently, both of which announce as a new and desirable feature that there are no extra risks charged upon the lives of women. One of these commands itself because of another important principle—that of co-operation on which it is established. I refer to the "Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association." The prospectus says: "The classes for women are the same as those for men, and that "everything is done to make each class equal."

The other is the "National Life Insurance Company," organized under act of Congress, at the head of which is Jay Cooke. I have examined the tables, etc., of this company and think it the most liberal in America. They place prominently in their advertisements "No extra rates charged for risks upon the life of Females."

With respects to Miss Anthony, Mr. Pillsbury and yourself,  
I remain faithfully,

R. J. HINTON.

Straws show which way the wind blows. So it seems that even Insurance Companies are waking up in the nineteenth century to the fact that a woman is a human being.

Let every woman be careful of whom she purchases a policy. Somebody writes us that not long since a man and wife bought a joint policy against death and accident. The wife was thrown out of the cars and broke her leg. The company refused to pay anything, on the ground that husband and wife are one, and that one the husband. Wonder if he bore the pain when the leg was set.

#### SHALL WE WEAR CORSETS?

*Editors of the Revolution:*

WEAR corsets for the sake of beauty by contraction of the form? Never! Creative nature settled that in the beginning. As we are, we are beautifully as well as wonderfully made, and any change of any part by upholstering addition, or artificial compression, is unlawful interference with God's prerogative. He secured us by letters patent and permits no infringement on his right.

But a distressed father complains that the mother has encased their little daughter of ten, in corsets. Permit me a word then on that article, used only as support for the other clothing, but never for other reasons. Made light, with wide, properly fitting shoulder-straps, and worn loosely, they may be a healthy support to the superabundant weight of skirt imposed on woman by the reigning fashion. The bands and strings usually worn round the waist for that purpose, especially by young girls while growing, are often a fruitful source of the most dangerous diseases.

Mrs. Emilie J. Meriman of this city has invented an improvement in corsets which I sincerely hope will soon go into general use. There is an arrangement of shoulder-straps on the most scientific principle for the entire support of the whole dress, distributing the weight of the clothing in a healthy and agreeable manner.

When mothers are educated as they should, and I trust one day will be, in the principles of physiology and the laws of our being, they will dress themselves and their daughters in accordance with those laws, thereby securing health, happiness and longer life, with a degree of personal grace and beauty too, as yet unknown. Women as doctors, well qualified, will be able to impart instruction to women, as men, however learned, can never do.

Women are not more vain than men. Few husbands or fathers will appear in society with their wives and daughters unfashionably dressed, however preposterous, unnatural or unhealthy the fashion may be, or how expensive beyond their means of living. If women were educated as they should be, and enough of them well qualified physicians, and if husbands, fathers, brothers were delivered from club-house temptation and pride, and all conspired to make home healthful and happy, the key to all national progress and prosperity would have been discovered, and the day of the world's redemption would be at hand.

MRS. C. S. LOZIER, M.D.

#### CONGRESS AS IT IS.

AN intelligent and valued correspondent in Boston writes in a private note thus:

I hope we shall have Mr. Train in Congress, and here, after many more such until there is a party of truth. Now it is all falsehood and sham. Before another election we shall have some of the fruits of your labor which

will astonish our conservative friends. The world does move, and faster too than most persons suspect. Four years more, and then!

#### WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF US.

From the Olive Branch.

"THE REVOLUTION."—We miss this spicy leader of the times from our editorial table. Will anybody tell us the reason why? We were wont to read every column of "THE REVOLUTION," as we have long been converts to most of its truths. Please send "THE REVOLUTION" in exchange for the *Olive Branch*. Let peace and war for once amicably kiss each other.

Our exchange list is so large that we are gradually culling it down, but this appeal is so amiable and affectionate that we shall be irresistably drawn to the sanctum of the *Olive Branch* whoever else we may forswear.

From the Boston Post.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is working like a Trojan (we don't exactly see the force of the simile, but being old it will pass) for an improvement in the condition of the girls and women who have to earn their living by manual labor. Mainly through her exertions a printing office on the co-operative plan has been established, and she and other progressive and aggressive ladies are now at work on a scheme to establish, on the same plan, a community of sewing-machine operators. It certainly will not do any harm to try means like these to help the working women to a better position than they now occupy, and it may do much good. The female compositors can earn fifteen to twenty dollars a week, when regularly employed, and the sewing-machine operators can earn from six to twelve dollars. But there is a great army of young girls in New York who do not earn over five dollars a week, and we hope Miss Anthony will be able some time to do something for these. She deserves a great deal of credit for what she has done already.

Yes, "Miss Anthony is working like a Trojan," and if all the women of wealth who are giving their thousands every year to seminaries and colleges for young men, would but help to found a grand printing establishment for women, with a daily paper at their disposal, they would speedily crown Miss Anthony's labors with complete success.

From the (Vineland, N. J.) Independent.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.—We publish elsewhere a call, by the prominent women of Vineland, for a meeting, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., "to discuss matters pertaining to the pending election." The doctrine that woman has a vital interest, and should have an active voice in the election of the officers of the government, is gaining advocates from the most influential and educated circles. We doubt not that, were this privilege extended to them, it would be adequately appreciated, and employed for the public good.

We notice that the women of Vineland were requested to meet in Union Hall on Thursday, October 15th, at 3 o'clock, p.m., to discuss matters pertaining to the pending election. Call signed by

PORTIA GAGE,	PARMELIA D. THOMSON,
FRANCES A. WILLSON,	PHINE T. N. CAMPBELL,
HARRIET J. ANDREWS,	LUANIA D. CROSS,
JANE R. REED,	ELLEN E. ELLIS,
DEBORAH BUTLER,	SARAH T. H. PEARSON,
MARY CLUTE,	SOPHRONIA C. PAYNE,
EMILY H. LYFORD,	MARY H. BRYDGES,
FRANCES J. MEARS,	ELLEN R. HUNTER,
E. ANNIE KINGSBURY,	

and others.

When the Portias sit in judgment on the Shylocks of this unhappy state, we shall have equity in our courts and wisdom in our counsels.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

NEW TACTICS FOR WOMEN.—A MEETING IN PARIS.—A WOMAN'S SPEECH.—The question of woman's rights and wrongs has been recently debated with much warmth in Paris, at a succession of public meetings held in a building which bears the name of Le Vauxhall. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Mlle. Maxime Breuil achieved the great success of these meetings. She was listened to and applauded; her speeches have been reprinted, and have been reviewed by divers newspapers. It would be difficult to form

an opinion of their merits from the judgments of the press. *Figaro*, in a very coarse paragraph, describes the lady's theories as 'not only absurd but disgusting'; while the *Temps*—certainly a far more serious and straight-laced paper than *Figaro*—speaks, on the other hand, of her 'eloquent and generous pages,' her 'noble and sincere language.' Between such conflicting testimonies we cannot decide, not having read these wonderful speeches; but one quotation we have seen which certainly entitles Mlle. Maxime Breuil to be ranked apart from the common run of female advocates of woman's rights. We would be truly happy if, by our translation, we could induce our country women to adopt some of her views. It might go far to comfort them under the defeat they are suffering at the hands of un gallant and narrow-minded revising barristers, and would lay the vexed question of female voters at rest for some time. After asserting that there is complete equality between the sexes, and that women have the same rights, without exception, as men, Mlle. Breuil stated that she did not for the present wish to see women put in possession of their political rights, and addressing herself more especially to her male auditors, she said, with perhaps not wholly undeserved severity:

"You have learned yourselves, and at your own expense, what is the cost of handling without previous instruction this dangerous weapon, for each time it has exploded in your unskillful hands it has wounded your children and your best friends. Before you confide it to women—and it will be your duty one day to do so—you must enlighten them; and, in the meantime, you must continue to bear alone the responsibility of the lamentable incapacity of which you have given proof hitherto. In presence of this capricious, and while bearing with you the burden of its previous results, we may, without temerity, assert that women might have done better, and there is great consolation in thinking that at any rate they could not have done worse! Be that as it may, their moral atrophy (the result of a prolonged state of tutelage) renders them unfit to use their civic rights; they must, therefore, abstain until such time as they are better prepared. Nevertheless, these rights are indefeasible."

"In other words, men having, politically speaking, got into a muddle, must get out of it as best they can without the help of womankind. There is something spirited in Mlle. Breuil's refusal of aid."

Oh, no, Mlle. Breuil, that will never do. The quickest way to teach a boy how to swim is to put him in the water; the quickest way to teach a woman the art of government is to give her the ballot. The very reason men have failed is because woman has not helped them, and just so long as they are left to manage alone things will be forever in a muddle, in the state and the church; and unless they help us we shall never get the domestic machinery in smooth working order. When they bring their science and invention to bear on household arrangements, light, heat, cooking, washing, ironing, etc., everything will move like magic. Blessed day, when those whom God hath joined together, shall be separated no more!

#### THE POLITICS OF "THE REVOLUTION."

From the N. Y. Sun.

We learn that the progressive women of Massachusetts, who have organized a woman's club in Boston, are not "satisfied" with "THE REVOLUTION" as an organ of the woman's movement. So far as we are informed, their design is, by conventions of progressive women, and by protest and rebuke, to endeavor to bring Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and Mr. Parker Pillsbury, the editors of that paper, back into what they regard as the path of safety and of duty. The fault of that journal, if we clearly apprehend the case, is that it is favorable to the democratic party and its policy, while the ladies of Massachusetts are republican.

We trust that we shall not intrude in offering some remarks on this subject. If the advocates of woman's rights in Boston or elsewhere don't like "THE REVOLUTION," they can let it alone, or they can establish a paper of their own to controvert and correct its heresies. They should not forget that Mrs. Stanton and her colleagues have just as good a right to advocate the election of the democratic candidates as they would have to support Grant and Colfax if they were so inclined. "THE REVOLUTION" is theirs, and nothing is to be more jealously guarded than the freedom of the press. It is one of the great bulwarks of a republican form of government.

We trust that progressive ladies of Massachusetts are not going to commit the fault of ignoring this great principle of political liberty. They ought not to attempt, by the resolves of conventions or otherwise, to overawe Mrs. Stanton and Mr. Pillsbury, and compel them to suppress the utterance of their sincere convictions. We presume that on second thoughts they will not resort to a course so injudicious. The better way would be to establish a republican woman's paper, leaving "THE REVOLUTION" to address itself to the progressive women of the democratic party alone. We hope that this plan will be adopted, and then the two papers can go at each other in a truly winning, persuasive, and lovely manner, which will serve as an example to all the masculine politicians in the land. In this way the ladies of Massachusetts can render a service to their country which will entitle them to public gratitude forever.

The thanks of "THE REVOLUTION" are cordially given to the *Sun* for its very friendly interference in its behalf. It is not true, however, that "THE REVOLUTION" is favorable to the democratic party and its policy, as at present organized and conducted; but it is true that the malcontents in Boston are strongly committed to the republicans whose claim to the support of honest men and the sympathy of true and progressive women, we do not regard as any better. We agree substantially with Wendell Phillips and the democratic press in their estimate of Gen. Grant.

#### WORKING WOMEN'S UNIONS.

BY MME. FLORA TRISTON.

Translated for "THE REVOLUTION."

PREVIOUS to the Revolution, the working man in France was a mere serf or slave, whose existence in religion, in politics and in society was alike ignored. But when his rights as a man and a citizen were admitted, what a change took place! As if by magic, there sprang from the ranks of the working men, Philosophers, Artists, Poets, Statesmen, writers, etc., who cast over France a lustre which it had never known before. The good that resulted to the working man in France in 1789 will be felt by the world when *Woman's* Revolution has taken place.

It is evident that from the day in which the strength, the intelligence, the capacity of women, who constitute the half of the human race, are brought to bear on the social economy, the riches and prosperity of the country will be increased in an incalculable degree.

The inferiority of woman having been once proclaimed and laid down as a *principle*, see what disastrous consequences have resulted to humanity! Thinking that woman, from her organization, according to the teachings of philosophers, "lacked strength, intelligence and capacity, and was consequently unfit for serious and useful work, men concluded that it would be lost time to try to give her solid, rational education, which would fit her to be a useful member of society. It is true that there appeared from time to time a few men of intelligence who felt keenly for their mothers, wives and daughters, and who protested against this order of things. For a short time, perhaps, society would feel moved, but would soon argue after this fashion: "We will suppose that woman is not what philosophers have thought her; that she is endowed with great moral strength and intelligence; where would be the use of developing these faculties in a state of society where she could not usefully employ them? Better to leave her in ignorance of her own capabilities; she will suffer all the less.

You will now see the evil results of having accepted a *false principle*. In the life of the working man, the woman is everything to him. He says, and truly: "It is the working woman who makes or unmakes the home." And yet what education, what instruction, what development, either moral, intellectual or physical, does the wife of the working man receive? Very little, if any. As a child, she is left to the tender mercy of a mother or grandmother, who, herself, has received no education. \* \* \* Nothing sours the temper and hardens the heart like the continual suffering which a child endures in consequence of unjust and harsh treatment. \* \* \* When about the age of twenty, the young girl will probably marry.

\*Aristotle, less tender than Plato, asked, without answering, the following question: "Have women souls?" The council of Macon condescended to decide this question in favor of women, by a majority of *three votes*.

If she has children, she will, in her turn, be quite incapable of properly bringing them up. I do not accuse *woman* of her ignorance and incapacity; no, it is society who is guilty of neglecting her education. The working man's wife, as a general rule, is harsh and ill-tempered; but from what cause comes this state of things, which is so different from the good, gentle, generous nature of *woman*? Poor wife! she has so many causes of irritation. First of all, the husband, having received more instruction than his wife, being the *head*, according to the law, and also from his earning the money, or at least the greater part of it, feels himself much superior to his wife. He treats her, to say the least, with disdain, and the poor woman naturally feels humiliated and irritated. The home becomes unpleasant to the husband, who then goes to the bar-room, to drink with other husbands as unhappy as himself. The wife, seeing the money which was needed to maintain the family, spent in drink, gets angry and often exasperated. It is only those who have seen such households, who can know the unhappiness felt by the man, the suffering endured by the woman. Reproaches, ill-usage, discouragement; often blows and despair succeed. Besides this, there are occasional sickness and want of work. Perhaps four or five children playing or fretting round the mother, and often confined to one or two rooms where they can hardly move round. It would take an angel not to become irritated and impatient in such a position. With such surroundings, what becomes of the children? Evil society is early found for girls as well as boys. Among the unfortunate and fallen of both sexes, how many there are who could truly say: "If we had only had a mother capable of bringing us up right, we should not be where we are now. The mother influences the child; it is from her alone that he gets the first ideas of a science which is so important to acquire, the science of life, which teaches us to live well and profitably to ourselves and to others.

The working man, who has not the same means of relaxation and enjoyment that the wealthy man possesses, should find his chief consolation and happiness in the women of the family. Do those men who are ready to cry out against innovations, understand *why* women should be placed on an absolute equality with man, an equality which she possesses in virtue of that legal right which every being brings into the world at birth?

I claim equal rights for woman, because I feel convinced that *all the unhappiness of the world* has sprung from the neglect and contempt of the natural and inalienable rights of woman. I claim equal rights for woman, because it is the only means whereby she will obtain a proper education, and it is only when *woman* is rightly educated that man will be so. I claim for her every right in the church, in the law, and in the world at large.

Men complain of the discontent and ill-temper of women. I would feel but a poor opinion of women, if, in the state of subjection and inferiority in which the laws and customs have placed them, they submitted without a murmur to the yoke that weighs on them. Thank God! it is not so. Their protestations from the earliest times, have been incessant. \* \* \* Working men! you with whom I can reason, imagine women possessing equal rights with yourselves. From the moment that the development of moral, physical and intellectual faculties of woman would no longer be dreaded as dangerous to the welfare of humanity, the greatest care will be shown in her instruction, so as to obtain from her intelligence and work the best results possible. \* \* \* The wife, being in every respect equal to her husband, will no longer be treated by him as an inferior. Having received a thorough education, both theoretical and practical, she will conduct the household with order and economy, and guide her children with intelligence and tenderness. What content and happiness the husband of such a woman would feel! Finding in his wife intelligence, good sense and high aims, he will be able to converse with her on serious subjects, to speak of his projects, and in concert with her, will work to ameliorate their condition. \* \* \* I maintain that the well being of *man* is *impossible* until that of the woman by his side is accomplished. It is to you, working man! you who are the victim of oppression and injustice, to proclaim before all men (or the world) entire equality between man and woman.

A WOMAN WALKER.—The papers say a female walkist is now in training in Troy, for a pedestrian feat on the Rensselaer Park. She is an English woman, and has already walked her 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in Manchester. She has a liking for male attire, and answers to the name of Madam Moore.

#### LETTER FROM GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO WOMAN.—WHAT WE WANT IS WOMAN AS A DOCTOR.—IT IS A SHAME FOR MEN DOCTORS TO ENTER THE BED-CHAMBERS OF OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS alone.

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, |  
Sept. 30, 1868. |

DEAR REVOLUTION: Only to enclose extract of Dr. Ross's speech before the Female Medical Society, and to say my cell is still my home. Stanley tells Johnson he can't help it, and Johnson has written Seward, and I have declined Seward's services!

AMERICA MUST HAVE A COLLEGE OF WOMEN MIDWIVES.

Lord Shaftesbury's Female Medical College gets on famously. Dr. Ross paid a noble tribute to "THE REVOLUTION."

Then there was, said Dr. Ross, this unanswerable argument, that there were hundreds of women throughout the length and breadth of this country already practising the art, some of them acting independently in small hamlets or large towns, others officiating as subordinates to the medical officers of lying-in charities and dispensaries. Was it not, then, both right and necessary that these women should be adequately taught and trained for their duties? What interest could the public have in the gross and dangerous ignorance of the present race of village midwives? Abolish them they could not, for the imperious wants of their sex made them necessary. Tolerate them they must; but as toleration was but half justice, the concession which might be made to right, it would be better, in an enlightened age like this, to regulate and authorize their practice. After testing this subject in various ways, Dr. Ross proceeded as follows: History abounds in narratives of women who have distinguished themselves in every vocation in life. They have attained the highest reach of knowledge, and have accomplished the most daring feats of valor. Is it a question of intellect? Let Hypatia, who was the most successful teacher in the school of Alexandria in its palmiest days, who was the greatest philosopher of her age, who was the most eloquent orator among many rivals, who was far more learned than the profoundest of her erudite contemporaries—let Hypatia give the answer. But not Hypatia only, for there have been many as able and learned as she. Was not Clotilda Tambroni, even in this century, professor of Greek at Bologna, and the ablest Hellenist in Italy? Dr. Johnson told them that Mrs. Elizabeth Carter was the best Greek scholar in England. Madame Ducier rivalled the most learned scholars of her time. Caroline Herschel assisted her brother William in his astronomical labors, made for him some of his most laborious calculations, and enriched science with many valuable contributions. Had not Mrs. Somerville also acquired eminent distinction in the same abstruse and difficult study? The unfortunate and erring Madame de Chatelet translated the "Principia" into French, and was not less learned than she was elegant. Anna Maria Schuman spoke Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and the chief modern languages, was well versed in the Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, and Ethiopic, and had mastered all the sciences taught in her age. The learned Spanheim Vossius and Salmasius were her correspondents. There had been no grand epoch of human conflict that had not given birth to its extraordinary woman—to its Anne Askew, its Joan of Arc, its Agostinia, its Charlotte Corday, its Madame Roland, its Florence Nightingale. A Boudicca was the brightest name in our early history, an Elizabeth one of the most famous in our later annals. Semiramis was the mightiest sovereign of her line; and in the Hebrew records the greatest of all the judges, the one that was never censured by priest or prophet, was Deborah, the mother of Israel. These were the most brilliant stars; but there were a thousand more of scarcely inferior splendor. The names of Bewan and La Chapelle stood as high in professional estimation as those of any male professors of the obstetric art.

Here is another letter on its travels. Shove it out if it has appeared in "THE REVOLUTION."

A YOUNG GIRL EMIGRATING TO AMERICA WRITES TO MR. TRAIN FOR INFORMATION.

So many letters come to me, perhaps this will answer many of a similar nature. "THE REVOLUTION" circulates far and wide, and there

may be suggestions in this correspondence of use to others. I omit names:

"SANDYMOUNT, June 29, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Having heard much of your great kindness and of the tangible proofs you have given of it on every occasion afforded you, I now write for a letter that will be of use to me in procuring a situation in America, as I intend going there as soon as possible, to seek for that independence which my own country denies. I have at present a situation as assistant teacher in one of the National schools in the city at £24 a year, and I need scarcely tell you that I could not live on such a salary only I have a kind aunt with whom I stay. That is not a very independent mode of living. My father, having married a second wife, made us consider that we were indeed orphans, and we are going to your glorious country one by one. I have a brother in Stewart's, New York. He went there last September and is doing very well. My sister is not a fortnight there yet, and when I go over, I would not like to be dependent on my brother. I went to see you yesterday for the purpose of having it to say that I saw and spoke to you. I never wished so much to see any person, and I think it a very great honor for any one to have had. I sincerely hope that you will be soon out of your present unpleasant abode, for I am sure that on such a free, unbounded spirit as yours it must weigh heavily to be kept there. Hoping that you will be successful in all your undertakings, and expecting the great pleasure of hearing from you.—Believe me, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

MR. TRAIN'S REPLY TO A YOUNG GIRL BOUND TO AMERICA.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, June 29, 1868.

"To Miss ——, Sandymount: With pleasure I answer your note. Yes, by all means, go to America; where there is a will there is a way. Boys go away and prosper. Why should not girls? But the same self-reliance that prompts you to emigrate must protect you from the man-traps and spring-guns that surround the young and innocent. Don't be dismayed if you do not at once get a place; ninety-nine may say no, but the one-hundredth may say yes. Show this note to Susan B. Anthony, the proprietor of "THE REVOLUTION," 37 Park Row, New York, over the *World* office, and she may give you some good advice, if not employment. Remember that success don't depend on letters, but on your own exertions. Honesty, industry, perseverance, all are foundations of success. Honey-bees go abroad; the drones stay at home. The bone and sinew of Ireland—young men and young women—are leaving by the thousand for a new home. What does it mean? England, some day, must answer at the bar of God.

Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

I send you a copy of "THE REVOLUTION," June 11th, containing letters from Eleanor Kirk, with advice to young girls.

Three cheers for the Workingwomen's Association. Push on. Wait a little longer, there is a good time coming. My thoughts are as constant to thee as the steel to the star, or the stream to the sea. The Goddess of Liberty, thank God, is a woman. But she has never been symbolled in chains!

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN.

THE HARVEST AND THE REAPERS.

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, Sept. 30th, 1868.

DEAR MISS ANTHONY: How singular that the moment the soil had been prepared for the seed, the husbandmen Tilton, Curtis, Greeley, Garrison, Smith, Phillips and the rest should have forsaken the field, allowing new tillers to come in and reap the harvest. Your wonderful success is well deserved. What other newspaper has 500 California subscribers, and 300 in Oregon? What other journal is taken by all the Congressmen, Senators and public men? What other newspaper represents 100,000 women school teachers? No journal before ever took such advanced views of reform—advanced because practical—and no journal so soon ever

became such a power. It is almost the only American journal quoted in Europe, and intellectual women begin to come out of their slave dens to face their slave-owners in demand of the common rights of human nature so long denied them. How astonished \*\*\* was at the mistress and paramour article. Let the galled debauchee wince. You see the poet put it jade. Man has organized language to insult woman.

I wish you and Mrs. S. some day would dress yourselves up in men's clothes (where is the law or statute that forbids a woman wearing the clothes of a man, or *vice versa*?) and let some Christian brother take you into the dens where men spend their evenings—into their gambling resorts, their drinking hells, their crystal chambers in Mercer street—and after such a visit ask mankind if it was not time to inaugurate a Revolution. \*\*\*

You are quite right, I never attempt what I do not accomplish. The sneers and jeers of the world never ruffle my temper. To be great is to be good. To succeed is to practice first, and then preach. Judge me by my acts. Your enormous subscription list does not surprise me. The American mind was ripe for culture. This reformation underlies all reform. Elevate woman and man is educated. Don't shut the door against your old friends. Let them come in as helpers. Our motto is *one for all and all for one*. Cease to do evil, learn to do well. Your workingwoman's association is most important. Long ago, with young Beach of the *Sun*, I tried to start something like it. You have taken a step in the right direction. Women are near emancipation. I have written an epigram for you on equal rights and equal pay. Marble has not published C and D of my *Bastile Sketches*. You say in your letter, "Why don't you send your biographical sketches to 'THE REVOLUTION'?" Because I felt that your readers might get "too much of Train." Please ask Marble for them. The bands are not yet off his head. Remember the "THE REVOLUTION" is not responsible for my opinions. My name guarantees my own writings. What's the use of firing your guns in the air. Mary Wollstonecraft's writings are very powerful. Such seed must bear good fruit.

While I appreciate your enthusiasm for your cause, you must not suppose that I have not other reforms as well as yours. Medical, clerical, legal, social, commercial, financial and political. Yet to convince you that I do not intend to forsake it, *should I ever get out of this infernal bastile, I will meet the request of your Association and lecture this winter for the benefit of the education and elevation of your sex.* So many letters reach me asking me to lecture for charities, I will answer them all when I return by saying that having donated thirty thousand dollars to Christian, Temperance, Fenian and other Societies during the past few years, (to prove to the world that I was a "charlatan and mountebank")—that I will speak only for the benefit of woman. \*\*\*

Contrary to my old plan styled—"incoherent," "wandering," "sky-rockety," "no connection" style, I will adopt the stock lecture programme. One discourse for the winter, *if I can*, and you may announce it if you choose.

MR. TRAIN'S LECTURE FOR THE WINTER COURSE.

ENGLAND BOMBARDED

WITH

BASTILE EPIGRAMS

BY

CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM.

\* Has published them since.

The Lecture Associations can address my private secretary. Mr. Geo. P. Bemis, 20 Nassau street, and I will take the field as soon as I get home. Among your "old friends," has any one else done so much? Bear in mind that, as in Kansas and when I lectured to get you the funds to start "THE REVOLUTION," I pay my own expenses.

In the large cities, as I always have crowded houses, perhaps more money would be made by lecturing independent of Associations. But it is less trouble, and I prefer to arrange with the societies at their course prices—\$50 to \$200, according to their cities—bearing in mind that my audiences have not been inferior to Beecher's or Gough's. As the lecture does not touch on home politics, and my war against both parties is ended for the present, both parties can come out as they did in 1862-3 to hear my story about American citizens in British jails.

I am glad you and Mrs. Stanton are receiving so many invitations to lecture from the young men's Associations. You will get as good houses as Anna Dickinson, to whom give my regards. Why don't you accept? You can benefit the cause and help on the Revolution.

I wrote Mr. Seward enclosing Johnson's interview with Stanley in my case, and requested the Secretary of State to do nothing in my behalf. My independence I shall maintain by allowing no one to place me under obligations. A government that allows its Irish-American citizens to remain in jail, because they are *mere Irish*, I do not wish to be indebted to.

Both political parties have sold out this unfortunate race again. Both conventions are two-faced. Both say nothing in their campaign speeches about England's insult to our people. In one hundred letters to the *World* I stated that I was the only man to beat Grant, because I represented two ideas—greenbacks, and war for our citizens. Since the Southern branch of the democratic party fired into Sumter they have lost their head, and allowed the anti-American house of Rothschild to rule and destroy its destinies. \*\*\* It is well. In 1872 I shall be President. \*\*\*

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LUCRETIA MOTTE.

ABOUT ten years ago in the trial of a fugitive slave in Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Furness, in the course of one of his sermons, thus describes the presence of Lucretia Mott in the Court-room:

\* \* \* I looked the other day into that low, dark, crowded room, in which one of the most wicked laws that ever man enacted was in process of execution, and there I beheld the living presence of the spirit of Christ, out of which shall again grow the beautiful Body of Christ, the true Church. The close and heated atmosphere of the place well became the devlish work that was going on. The question was, whether, for no crime, but the color of the skin which God gave him, a fellow-man should be robbed of his dear liberty, and degraded to a chattel and a brute.

There sat the man, in his old hat and red flannel shirt and ragged coat, just as he was seized by this horrible despotism. There he sat while questions were discussed involving things dearer to him than life. On one side of him was the minister of the cruel law. On the other—the place was luminous to my inmost soul with a celestial light for there stood a devoted Christian woman, blind to all outward distinctions and defacements, deaf to the idle babble of the world's tongues, cheering her poor hunted brother with the sisterly sympathy of her silent presence. And as I looked upon her, I felt that Christ was there, that no visible halo of sanctity was needed to distinguish that simple act of humanity, done under such circumstances as an act pre-eminently Christian, profoundly sacred, ineffably religious.

# The Revolution.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, Editors.  
PARKER PILLSBURY.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

## THE WORK OF THE HOUR.

We called attention last week to the accepted workers, political and ecclesiastical, for the recovery and restoration of our fallen fortunes as a people and nation. Weighed in the balances of "THE REVOLUTION," they were found wanting. Estimating them by their present position and action, their case is no better. Judging them by their past, remote or near, a most unfavorable verdict must be recorded against them. A party that based itself on slavery such as was that of our southern states, that protected and extended it over time and space as the nation grew, that interpreted the constitution, shaped the legislation adjusted the diplomacy, and wielded the army and navy in its defence, and, even after secession and rebellion had not only begun but become rampant, defiant, still proffered it new and more secure guarantees for the sake of peace and union, can admit of no possible defence. None would ask defence it might seem, unless too blind to see, or too perverse to admit the force of argument, though it were based on the very underpinning of the eternal throne. That the party abolished slavery *when it couldn't help it*, when not only its nationality but its own life and property, personal and individual, were in the utmost peril, that it armed the slaves and placed them in the fore front of the battle in the strife with their masters, indicated no virtue. If anything, it rather proved it as cowardly as it had before been seen to be corrupt.

So also a church that had sanctified that slave system by the sermons and prayers of almost a hundred years, that had interpreted the Bible, Old Testament and New, in its behalf, whose individual members bred and owned slaves by hundreds of thousands, that had owned slaves too as *church property*, that had invested the funds of a Theological Seminary in slaves, and that even now shows no sign of contrition for its unnatural sin, personal or corporate, north or south, but is restoring all former sacramental fellowship without so much as the conditions imposed by Andrew Johnson for the readmission of States to the Union, that such a church still claims respect and support as an instrumentality for securing salvation, temporal and eternal, is certainly the most astounding audacity of modern ages!

But in a still broader view, her demand becomes still more unreasonable. For centuries she has claimed commission from on High to make the conquest of the whole world with her doctrines. For two hundred and fifty years the light of science has shown with new lustre on the world. As result, the human mind has become active in the highest degree. It has made immense advances in every branch of natural philosophy, has produced the most astonishing inventions, tending to promote the comforts and conveniences of life: medicine, surgery, chemistry, engineering, agriculture, navigation, all the fine arts, every human pursuit have been vastly improved, and even government, police and law have shared in the benefit. But in all

this time, the church has been the one almost miraculous exception to this wondrous advance to higher and better conditions. Lord Macaulay says, the Protestant church has made no conquest worth speaking of since the period of Queen Elizabeth; though in the eighteenth century the church of Rome was constantly declining. But during the nineteenth, that church has been gradually rising from her depressed state and reconquering her old dominions. And he very justly adds, "It is surely remarkable that neither the moral revolution of the eighteenth century, nor the moral counter revolution of the nineteenth should in any perceptible degree added to the Protestant domain. During the former period what was lost to Catholicism was lost to Christianity. During the latter, whatever was regained to Christianity in Catholic countries was regained also by Catholicism." And he closes his reflections on the subject by saying, "It is a most remarkable fact that no Christian nation which did not adopt the principles of the Reformation before the end of the sixteenth century has never adopted them. Catholic communities since that time have become infidel, and then become Catholic again; but not one has ever become Protestant!"

Had Lord Macaulay survived a few years longer, he would have seen the most stupendous increase of the Catholic faith in this country in proportion to its Protestant rival, ever yet known; already nearly holding the balance of political power, and threatening soon to become supreme over both state and church. And these considerations, added to those presented last week in "THE REVOLUTION," confirm us in the faith that only on entirely new foundations, political and ecclesiastical, can our national superstructure be laid with any hope of permanent security and peace.

That education is to be the secret of success in every important human enterprise is just as sure as that knowledge is the food of the mind; that and that only on which it grows. One newspaper has for its motto, "Ignorance the Evil, Knowledge the Remedy." That knowledge is power, everybody professes to believe, though nothing is more certain than that the power of demagogues, spiritual and political, is in the ignorance of the multitudes they control. In a sect or party there must be a dead level of intellect, or internal discord is the sure result. Somebody says, "Let the world beware when a live man or woman is let loose in it." An ancient temple was so constructed as that the god sitting on his throne touched the roof with his head. To have risen would have unhoused him by throwing off the roof. So is it in parties, sects and society. Hence growth ever divides, disintegrates society and the church and the family. "I am not come to send peace but a sword," said the brave Galilean. "Whoso cometh after me, and hateth not father, mother, wife, children, houses, lands, yea and his own life also, cannot be my disciple."

The majesty and might of the anti-slavery cause was that it inculcated principles, as opposed to all worldly or base policy. It taught whig and democrat how to be such outside of the party, and Christians how to be saints outside the church. And then when parties and churches were shown to be corrupt, guilty accomplices of slave-breeders, slave-traders and slave-holders, it said, "Come out of them my people, that ye be not partakers in their sins, and that ye receive not of their plagues." And the wise, those who had heard and learned,

came out, or never entered, and were saved at least from the condemnation, even if compelled to suffer with the rest of the nation in the subsequent and still lingering plagues.

So is it ever with the march of truth, since history began. Patriarchs, prophets, apostles, puritans, abolitionists were all *Protestants* against Separatists from the organized established orders, governmental and ecclesiastical. So must it ever be. The work of the prophet and reformer is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The kingdom of heaven cometh not with observation. It cometh not with the pomp and pride of earthly courts. It cometh not by might nor by power. Nor with earthquake, whirlwind nor fire. Not with tramp of armies; the confused noise of battle and garments rolled in blood. Rather it is like the corn of wheat falling silently into the ground and dying long before its harvest can appear. Like the little seed, when sown the least of all seeds, but becoming like the banyan of the desert yielding shade and fruit to multitudes of men.

There must be such return to principle, to true and holy devotion to right as distinguished the early abolitionists. They saw the Federal constitution interpreted into the support of slavery. Then they would no longer be sworn to support that constitution. Then of course they could not hold office under it. And logically and consistently scrupulous, they refused also to vote for any who would. And thus they laid their right of suffrage on the altar of principle and of liberty. Many abstained, as far as possible, and at much cost, from consuming or trafficking in the products of slave labor. In the church, the same high and holy regard to principle and right was observed. Abolitionists refused to sit at the sacramental supper with man-stealers, with the plunderers of cradles and of trundlebeds, when horse-thieves and robbers of hen roosts were turned away. They said, how much better is a man than a sheep! and in just so much as he is better, so much greater is the guilt of the man-stealer than the stealer of sheep. And in the name of humanity and freedom, they forsook such worship. And thus, through persecution and scorn and scoffing, were they faithful to their principles; some of them even unto death!

The work of the Reformer and prophet today is to return to that divine trust in and inculcation of truth, right and justice, and then to win the world after him by word and work. This ever is his "*In hoc signo vinces*." By this sign he conquers. Humanity's great clock has struck the hour, and its tones ring across the continents, reverberating as well among the Alps and the Pyrenees as the Alleghany and the Rocky Mountains. If any ask, what is the work in special, the answer is, *to be, to do, to suffer, if need be, and to keep doing and suffering*. The Equal Suffrage Association has already issued its call for a grand national convention to assemble in Washington soon as may be after the regular session of Congress with a view to influence and co-operation with that body as far as may be to effect the revolution in the government so essential to its perpetuity and peace. But preparatory to that Convention a stupendous work should be done in educating, enlightening and elevating the public mind and heart. In this, too, the history of the anti-slavery cause may be wisely consulted. Indeed our work is but continuance of theirs, and happy is it for us and for all, that so many of them still survive faithful and true. As there were once anti-slavery societies, town, city, state and na-

tional, so now there should be at least central committees or clubs in every locality where possible or practicable. And not two or three even are necessary to compose them. One, with God, armed with truth and justice, and clothed with earnest purpose, is a majority. One such shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight.

And what the politicians are doing to-day with a zeal worthy the holiest cause, we also should do at least with energy, and with a hundred fold more persistency. Our petitions to Congress and the State Legislatures should be multiplied like the leaves of autumn, until they resound in the ears of our law-makers like the voice of many waters. Wherever the disfranchised can vote, whether at school, street, or any precinct election whatever, there let them resort, women and colored persons alike. And let all disfranchised persons, particularly tax-payers, demand at least to be registered as voters, and protest against all tax-paying until the right be conceded to vote equally with all other citizens.

We should send forth the living voice ; we should speak trumpet-tongued through the press, by book, by tract and by newspaper. We should invoke the aid of the pulpit wherever it has a name to live. And for our infinite encouragement, it should be remembered that the pulpit, the press, Congress, and even the Supreme Court of the nation, all furnish illustrious instances of friendship and favor towards our most extreme doctrines and demands. So that already a host is on our side, on earth as well as on high. It is easy, therefore, to urge our last consideration, and that is for pecuniary aid ; the sinews of war ; of war holy even as ours.

Money flows in torrents in the channels of taxation at the command of government. A few rills in charity, wisely directed, may set in motion machinery to roll back that terrible tide so ruinous to a nation's prosperity. Our national debt and expenditures are destructive as prairie fires. Let us set a few back fires and stay the general conflagration. Politicians pour out their wealth in millions for party purposes. Sectarian religionists are in no sense behind them. The rich squander fortunes in extravagance and luxury ; the poor and the beggared pay their last penny to sink them lower and lower in degradation and misery. Let us learn wisdom of them all ; though our commission is sublimer, holier than them all. Our dollar given, our deed done, in the spirit of love and good will to man, our self-denial and sacrifice serenely endured, is co-operation with Him who is kind to the unthankful and the evil ; who sendeth sunshine and rain on the just and the unjust.

This is the work of the hour. It is to demand and secure, by *these and similar instrumentalities*, equal rights, privileges and opportunities for every human being. Who does not exult in the privilege of bearing a noble if humble part in its performance ? P. P.

#### SEVERE BUT JUST CRITICISM.

MANY wonder that "THE REVOLUTION" does not espouse the cause of one or the other of the political parties. We could no more sustain the democrats as a party, than the South as a rebellion. The South is a rebellion to-day or it never was, and the democrats are still its allies. As to the republicans, here is the way they talk of each other. The *Commercial Advertiser*, one

evening last week, said, "the republican politicians who run the machines in this city take more interest in nominating candidates for office, for whom there is not a ghost of a chance of election, than they do about keeping fraudulent votes out of the ballot-box and reducing democratic majorities. They have permitted the most outrageous frauds in the issuing of naturalization papers that ever were perpetrated. They have not taken the first step to prevent the shameless conspiracies to defraud the honest voters of New York. Most of these men are a fraud upon the republican party, as they connive with the democracy to carry out their schemes of corruption. The republican organization of the city is rotten and imbecile. They hold meetings, spout stale twaddle, drink villainous whiskey, brag and swagger about who is going to represent their district in the next Convention, and who is to have control of the spoils. Our republican city politicians, as a general thing, are but one remove above the Mongolians, who fight their enemies with banners, tin horns, tambourines, and wind instruments."

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

For years there has been before the legislature of this state a variety of bills asking for divorce in cases of drunkenness, insanity, desertion, and cruel and brutal treatment, endangering life. Our attention was called to this question very early in life, by the sufferings of a friend of our girlhood—a victim of one of those unfortunate unions, called marriage. What our great love for that young girl, and our holy intuitions, then decided to be right, has not been changed by years of experience, observation and reason. We have pondered well these things, and ever felt the deepest interest in all that has been written and said on this subject ; and the most profound respect and loving sympathy for those heroic women, who, in the face of law and public sentiment, have dared to sunder the unholy ties of a joyless, loveless union. If marriage is a human institution, about which man may legislate, it seems but just that he should treat this branch of his legislation with the same common sense that he applies to all others. If it is a mere legal contract, then should it be subject to the restraints and privileges of all other contracts. A contract, to be valid in law, must be formed between parties of mature age, with an honest intention in said parties to do what they agree. The least concealment, fraud or intention to deceive, if proved, annuls the contract. A boy cannot contract for an acre of land, or a horse, until he is twenty-one, but he may contract for a wife at fourteen. If a man sell a horse, and the purchaser find in him "great incompatibility of temper"—a disposition to stand still when the owner is in haste to go—the sale is null and void ; the man and his horse part company. But in marriage, no matter how much fraud and deception are practised, nor how cruelly one or both parties have been misled ; no matter how young or inexperienced or thoughtless the parties, nor how unequal their condition and position in life, the contract cannot be annulled. Think of a husband telling a young and trusting girl, but one short month his wife, that he married her for her money ; that those letters, so precious to her, that she had read and re-read, and kissed and cherished, were written by another ; that their splendid home, of which, on their wedding day, her father gave to him deeded, was already in the hands of his credi-

tors ; that she must give up the elegance and luxury that now surround her, unless she can draw fresh supplies of money to meet their wants. When she told the story of her wrongs to us—the abuse to which she was subject, and the dread in which she lived, we impulsively urged her to fly from such a monster and villain, as she would before the hot breath of a ferocious beast of the wilderness ; and she did fly, and it was well with her. Many times since, as we have felt her throbbing heart against our own, has she said : " Oh, but for your love and sympathy, your words of encouragement, I should never have escaped from that bondage ; before I could, of myself, have found courage to break those chains, my heart would have broken in the effort."

Marriage, as it now exists, must seem to all a mere human institution. Look through the universe of matter and mind—all God's arrangements are perfect, harmonious and complete ; there is no discord, friction or failure in His eternal plans. Immutability, perfection, beauty, are stamped on all His laws. Love is the vital essence that pervades and permeates from centre to circumference—the graduating circle of all thought and action ; Love is the talisman of human weal and woe—the "open sesame" to every human soul. Where two human beings are drawn together by the natural laws of likeness and affinity, union and happiness are the result. Such marriages might be divine. But how is it now ? You all know our marriage is, in many cases, a mere outward tie, impelled by custom, policy, interest, necessity ; founded not even in friendship, to say nothing of love ; with every possible inequality of condition and development. In these heterogeneous unions, we find youth and old age, beauty and deformity, refinement and vulgarity, virtue and vice, the educated and the ignorant, angels of grace and goodness with devils of malice and malignity ; and the sum of all this is human wretchedness and despair—cold fathers, sad mothers and hapless children, who shiver at the hearthstone, where the fires of love have all gone out. The wide world and the stranger's unsympathizing gaze are not more to be dreaded for young hearts than homes like these. Now, who shall say that it is right to take two beings so unlike, and anchor them right side by side—fast bound—to stay all time, until God, in mercy, shall summon one away ?

Do wise, Christian legislators need any arguments to convince them that the sacredness of the family relation should be protected at all hazards ? and can there be anything sacred where brute force makes sacrifice of human beings—of the weak and the innocent ? where the incense offered up is not to a God of justice and mercy, but to those heathen divinities, who best may represent the lost man, in all his grossness and deformity ? Call that sacred, where woman, the mother of the race—of a Jesus of Nazareth—unconscious of the true dignity of her nature, of her high and holy destiny, consents to live in legalized prostitution ! her whole soul revolting at such gross association ! her flesh shivering at the cold contamination of that embrace ! held there by no tie but the iron chain of the law, and a false and most unnatural public sentiment ? Call that sacred, where innocent children, trembling with fear, fly to the corners and dark places of the house, to hide from the wrath of drunken, brutal fathers, but forgetting their past sufferings, rush out again at their mother's frantic screams, " Help ! oh, help !" Behold the agonies of those young

hearts, as they see the only being on earth they love, dragged about the room by the hair of her head, kicked and pounded, and left half dead and bleeding on the floor! Call that sacred, where fathers like these have the power and *legal right* to hand down their natures to other beings, to curse other generations with such moral deformity and death!

Men and brethren! look into your asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiot, the imbecile, the deformed, the insane; go out into the by-lanes and dens of your cities, and contemplate the reeking mass of depravity; pause before the terrible revelations, made by statistics, of the rapid increase of all this moral and physical impotency, and learn how fearful a thing it is to violate the immutable laws of the beneficent Ruler of the Universe; and there behold the sorrowful retributions of your violence on woman! Learn how false and cruel are those institutions, which, with a coarse materialism, set aside the holy instincts of the woman, to seek no union but one of love!

Fathers! do you say, let your daughters pay a life-long penalty for one unfortunate step? How could they, on the threshold of life, full of joy and hope believing all things to be as they seemed on the surface, judge of the dark workings of the human soul? How could they foresee that the young man, to-day, so noble, so generous, would, in a few short years, be transformed into a cowardly, mean tyrant, or a foul-mouthed, bloated drunkard? What father could rest at his home by night, knowing that his lovely daughter was at the mercy of a strong man, drunk with wine and passion, and that, do what he might, he was backed up by law and public sentiment? The best interests of the individual, the family, the state, the nation, cry out against these legalized marriages of force and endurance.

There can be no heaven without love; and nothing is sacred in the family and home, but just so far as it is built up and anchored in purity and peace. Our newspapers teem with startling accounts of husbands and wives having shot or poisoned each other, or committed suicide, choosing death rather than the indissoluble tie, and still worse, the living death of faithless men and women, from the first families in the land, dragged from the privacy of home into the public prints and courts, with all the painful details of sad, false lives.

Now, who believes that all these wretched matches were made in heaven? that all these sad, miserable people are bound together by God? But will any say, does not separation cover all these difficulties? No one objects to separation, when the parties are so disposed. To separation, there are two serious objections: first, so long as we insist on marriage as a divine institution, as an indissoluble tie, so long as we maintain our present laws against divorce, we make separation, even, so odious, that the most noble, virtuous and sensitive men and women choose a life of concealed misery, rather than a partial, disgraceful release. Secondly, those who, in their impetuosity and despair, do, in spite of public sentiment, separate, find themselves, in their new position, beset with many temptations to lead a false, unreal life. This isolation bears especially hard on woman. Marriage is not all of life to man. His resources for amusement and occupation are boundless. He has the whole world for his home. His business, his politics, his club, his friendships, with either sex, can help to fill up the void, made by an unfortunate union, or separation.

But to woman, as she is now educated, marriage is all and everything—her sole object in life—that for which she is taught to live—the all engrossing subject of all her sleeping and waking dreams. Now, if a noble girl of seventeen marries, and is unfortunate in her choice, because the cruelty of her husband compels separation, in her dreary isolation, would we drive her to a nunnery, and shall she be a nun indeed? She, innocent child, perchance the victim of a father's pride or a mother's ambition, betrayed into a worldly union for wealth, or family, or fame, shall the penalty be all visited on the heart of the only guiltless one in the transaction? Henceforth, do we doom this fair young being, just on the threshold of womanhood, to a joyless, loveless solitude? By our present laws we say, though separated, she is married still; indissolubly bound to one she never loved; by whom she was never wooed nor won; but by false guardians sold. And now, no matter though in the coming time her soul should, for the first time, wake to love, and one of God's own noblemen should echo back her choice, the gushing fountains of her young affections must all be stayed. Because some man still lives, who once called her wife, no other man may give to her his love: and if she love not the tyrant to whom she is legally bound, she shall not love at all!

E. C. S.

#### LADY VERSUS WOMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself *Lady's man* is desirous to revise the dictionary so as to make the word *lady* more easily comprehended. We havn't room for all the wisdom he proffers, but as he himself says below:

To me, it appears the whole pith of the matter rests in the proper definition of the word which is the subject of this article. I venture to assert that no man, irrespective of age or class, would hesitate one instant in offering to a "lady" anything in his power likely to contribute to her comfort or convenience; but unfortunately, when that title of highest nobility, which can neither be bought nor bartered, is applied, indiscriminately, to every female entering the vehicle, whether a colored washerwoman, an Irish cook, or one in higher social circumstances, it need not cause surprise if the occupant of the seat consider the applicant, in many cases, as well able to stand as himself, and hence, declines to yield in public that recognition of social equality which he would most assuredly refuse at home. No one will grant such an implied confession of superiority, even if it be of sex, unless to one of his own or of a higher class. Hence it is that complaints of this kind are rarely made, with justice, by any but those who by attempted assumption of rights and privileges beyond their legitimate sphere, are thus publicly brought to grief, to the delight of every

LADY'S MAN.

Sorry enough to differ with *Lady's man*, but really we cannot help it. An honest but tired "colored washerwoman," or hard worked "Irish cook," with her heavy market basket on her arm is just the kind of "lady" to whom we would give our seat in car or anywhere, or any other kindly attention or favor.

P. P.

COLORED WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.—Our first white women who completed a regular Medical education had to go to Europe to do it. It is not strange therefore that colored women are compelled to do so too. We are glad to see by the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, which, by the way, is becoming valiant in the cause of impartial and equal rights, that our gifted country woman, Miss Sarah P. Remond has availed herself of a long visit abroad to acquire a medical course of education. She has been in Europe for several years past, and during the last two years a medical student at Florence, Italy, in its larg-

est hospital, the S. Maria Nuova. After a regular course of study and also of hospital practice, she has recently passed the necessary examinations, and received a diploma for professional medical practice.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—The *World* last week said that a few days since, a young girl, accomplished and beautiful, who two years ago was moving in the highest society, died in the cell of one of our station-houses, having been brought there drunk and disorderly from the streets. Her father, once quite wealthy, had failed in business and died, and she had married a young man from one of our "first families," who had deserted her, leaving her with a child, unable to support herself. She saw no choice but starvation or shame, and chose the latter. She drank to drown her despair, and in eighteen months met her death in the manner stated. God only knows, adds the *World*, how some of the infelicities and miseries that connect themselves with the relations of the sexes are to be righted, but this was a case, and there are thousands like it, where the ruin of a woman was the simple result of the system of training girls to catch rich husbands instead of educating them in an employment by which they may earn a living.

#### NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

A NATIONAL Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held at Washington, D. C., on the 19th and 20th of January next.

All associations friendly to Woman's Rights, are invited to send delegates. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Contributions in aid of the work and communications may be addressed to either of the following Managers: Josephine S. Griffing, William Hutchinson, Lydia S. Hall, John H. Crane, Mary T. Corner, George F. Needham or J. K. H. Willcox.

TRAIN STILL A PRISONER.—We learn that George Francis Train has been notified by cable dispatch of his nomination to Congress in the Fifth district of this city. The committee urged him to pay the claims against him and return at once. The committee, on Sunday last, received a dispatch accepting the nomination and stating that he had offered the money to pay all the claims against him and it had been refused, as his imprisonment is for purely political reasons. We have always insisted that he was held only for such reasons, and the non-interference of our government, at least so far as to institute a commission of enquiry into the case, is and ever has been to us, most unaccountable. He has advised his friends in this country to vote for Gen. Grant.

WOMEN'S SEWING MACHINE UNION.—Its second meeting was held last Thursday evening and the *World* generously gave a lengthy and good report of its spirited proceedings which we will condense into "REVOLUTION" dimensions next week.

MRS. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL has in press at Putnam & Son's her life work, as author, entitled—Studies in General Science.

THE LIFTING CURE.—Do not overlook Mr. Butler's card in another column.

## A REVEREND TRICKSTER.

LET women beware of the tricks of the falsely called "Servants of God."

The women of the Congregational church of Dubuque, Iowa, were lately robbed of their right to vote at business meetings of the society in the following manner: The reverend robber explained his mode of doing it before a number of persons, evidently thinking it a fine manly achievement; for his rotund form vibrated with delight, his eyes twinkled, and he seemingly took pleasure in recalling the trap which he sprung upon the unsuspecting women of his church. When women learn to be ever on the watch, and refuse to trust any man with their rights or their duties, they will prevent men from sinking to Jesuitical tricks, and they will at the same time create in themselves a strength which women need to cultivate. With the ends of the fingers of the left hand compressed, he tapped them constantly during the recital with the forefinger of the right hand, and glanced sideways out of his eyes at the company. He said: "I arranged the matter so quietly they didn't know when they lost it." "I came from the East," said he, "and had never seen any such performance in church meetings as I found in the West. Women voting at business meetings! I knew if I opposed it openly I should very soon have a hornet's nest about my ears; so I said nothing ab 'nt my determination to put a stop to this thing; but chose my time at a business meeting when the most forward wome were absent. Then I called for a vote of the members. They had always signified their vote by the raising of the right hand, of course any woman could raise her hand without shocking her sense of propriety. I knew the women before me well enough to know that they would not sing out "aye" in the church, so I said all those in favor of the motion signify it by saying "aye." Every woman was silent. I knew that I could depend upon their dislike to speak out thus public'y with the men and took advantage of it. I counted the votes of the men and from that day to this, the women have not voted in business meetings." "There is no need of having a fuss about this thing (female suffrage in churches) if ministers only knew how to arrange it."

Such men followers of Jesus! Teachers of his doctrines! \*

Another man of the same mind is pastor of the Congregational church at Elmwood, Ill. An account of the trouble in that society appeared in the N. Y. *Independent* of the 27th of August. Beware of false prophets that come in sheep's clothing! \*

## WOMAN AS REASONER.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28th, 1868.

Editors of the Revolution:

I HAVE just laid down your paper after a careful reading of the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and Miss Becker's paper, etc. While I am really and heartily grateful for so able, earnest, enthusiastic and outspoken an advocate for woman, I feel that she is wrong in her estimation of the minds of the sexes; that there is an essential and absolute difference I most thoroughly believe, and to my mind also, "it is a beautiful idea, that as there is just that physical difference in man and woman necessary to the preservation of the race, so there is just that spiritual difference necessary to the vitalizing of thought." That one sentence contains a deep truth. What we most need is the complete and more thorough training of the faculties of men and women and the inherent difference will come more clearly to light and blend most beautifully and harmoniously into the perfect one.

Woman does not as a general thing evince a relish for scientific subjects; she finds politics uninteresting—and why? It is simply because she has not been taught to exercise her reasoning faculties or acquired a relish for political subjects by turning her thoughts to the grand pursuits that exalt our race. I would have our girls taught to analyze, reason and reflect. Let especial care be given in this matter, for it is less natural I believe for the female mind to analyze and reason than for the male; teach women to reason, develop spontaneity in man, and there will be an evener balance obtained than now exists. The intuitive and reasoning faculties must combine in any character truly great, but owing to the lack of proper culture, how few women ever learn to love science or even any reading that requires application or thought! how few seek mental exercise in their reading instead of relaxing dissipation, and that has been truly called "mental death!"

We need a change, and when the women of this coun-

try feel and see the need, the demand will be made and granted.

We read "THE REVOLUTION" here in Milwaukee attentively. I always read my copy at once, and then put it in the hands of some thinking person whom—from perhaps a fear of your Democratic tendencies—I had failed to get as a subscriber. One of our city papers, the *Evening Wisconsin*, very frequently copies your articles; and more than one of our influential ministers are outspoken advocates for the cause.

Yours,

MRS. JULIA F.—D.

## SARATOGA TO "THE REVOLUTION."

EDITORS, GREETING: Have two Black Sundays come together? I see few in this multitude of women who would not repel the insinuation of strong-minded, and whose faces would not bear them witness. I watched one person for weeks with anxious eye. Her lank flaxen hair, and spectacles surmounting a pulpy, Spurgeon nose, seemed to denote the Freedman's missionary. Her Pre-Raphaelite shoes, following the exact form of the foot, were evidently designed by some lover of nature, and not a mere copyist of such ideal forms as square toes. Here, thought I, is one who sets at defiance the tyranny of custom. Alas! no dirt of sixteen, with a peroration to her dress two yards long, was more weak or prejudiced than she. She had chanced to cross Mrs. Stanton's orbit somewhere in space, and admired her snowy locks, "which," she added, "were of course, bleached by some artificial process. For her part, she had no patience with such women. They overstepped their sphere." Enough! I uttered a few sentences in which might have been heard "dwarfs of the gymnasium, odalisque" and other polysyllabics, of which she knew as little as the laws of Kepler. They sent her reeling to the Dictionary soon after.

Every night, some Hotel furnishes forth a "hop" for the delectation of its inmates. Here, under the gas, we see women whirled in the maddening galop, with a ring of spectators gathered around to see fair play. Now they skim around the periphery, now they dive into the vortex until they look like a group of wild-eyed Bacchantes, drunk with giddy motion. I might have gazed on a plantation break-down with emotions less keenly poignant. Young Booby informs us privately, as he wipes the perspiration of the last round dance from his brow, that he takes his partner aside and tries her paces before venturing his reputation with her in the ring. Oh! Humiliation! These be the masters women serve. These are the pleasures which they will never surrender, no never! with the glorious privilege of being toasted as "Lovely Woman" at the fag end of Caledonian Festivals, just before Gavin McMurrough and his boozey companions fall under the table. Better far say I, for soul and body would be the excitement of a race for a County Clerkship.

Deny it who will. Those who watch the world know that even in the pursuit of ambition, women could not commit such dark and horrid crimes as they do every day to attain the favor of men. I know a bold, showy adulteress who was not ashamed to ensnare the weak will of her pastor, while she lived in fashionable separation from her own lord. It became an open scandal. It drove the reverend paramour beyond the seas, and his social and political positions from which they are at present debarred. I am a living witness to bear testimony to the truth of the foregoing as I have had practical experience of it for the last six months, and from which I have derived the greatest benefit and efficacy, after taking up with doctors for the last five years. Before I conclude, I have to observe that Mr. Train deserved the thanks and gratitude of all mankind, for this great and enabling proposition which, if adopted, would eventually cure and eradicate all the social evils to which human nature is subject. It is his intention, when he returns to America, to establish Turkish baths, etc. May he long live to see all his grand and noble ideas accomplished, for he is the greatest patriot and philanthropist of the age, and deserves a lasting debt of gratitude of all working men of every nationality and to whom Ireland owes a large share of the debt.

Believe me sincerely yours, F. T. B.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—It is solemnly announced at last that the new styles of gloves are out, the fruit of much thought on the part of the energetic personage who superintends the design of all Alexandre's gloves, which, by the way, are all shipped to Stewart's, not a pair of the brand being found in England for sale. Mark that!

not one pair! The shades fashionable for morning wear are lilac, stone, reddish brown, opposed to the snuff-browns worn before, and Sultan. Persons of delicate taste will, of course, choose the first color; the bright red gloves, bordering on the eccentric, though one grows used to anything in time. That's so.

## THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CANDIDATES.

## THE CANVASS IN ENGLAND.

NO. V.

In the borough of Newcastle-Under-Lyne the contest is threatening to be very severe. If the Liberal party was only united it could return to the new Parliament two members, one of whom would be the Woman Suffrage candidate, William S. Allen; but we fear that this lack of unity, unless, as the *News* remarks, they all join hands in concord on the 13th of next month, will give the foe a victory. For example. At a great meeting, the largest ever held, it is said, in the borough, Mr. Allen spoke. It closed by adopting a resolution pledging to support him, no mention, as is customary, being made of the other Liberal candidate, Mr. Salmon; while at another gathering, a few days later, of the friends of the latter gentleman, a resolution was passed in favor of both candidates. Notwithstanding this friendly action, some of the principal supporters of Mr. Allen refused to coalesce with Mr. Salmon; and here the matter rests for the present.

Lord William Hay has issued an address to the electors of East Lothian, announcing that he has had a "most successful canvass," and recapitulating the principal points of his political platform.

Thomas Hughes, candidate for the borough of Lambeth, spoke a week or two ago to the electors of Chippenham in advocacy of the Liberal candidate.

John Stuart Mill, Westminister, has donated £25 to help defray the expenses of the Liberal canvass in Chelsea.

At a meeting, lately held in Manchester, of the executive committee of the united Liberal party of that city, among other things, it was resolved to have no paid canvassers, and it was decided to hold a meeting, about the 7th of October, at which the three Liberal candidates, one of whom is Jacob Bright, should express their views.

Thomas Bass's prospects are very encouraging. Since our last article 2,000 new electors, clothed with the franchise by the late reform act, have pledged to give him and the other Liberal candidate of Derby their support, in the persons of workingmen of the Midland company's works. Mr. Bass has been invited to address them. Two thousand new recruits joining the ranks of a candidate make a formidable array—so formidable that we think they will sweep the field in November as victors.

## GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Editors of the Revolution:

MR. TRAIN still battles bravely and shows clearly that "Stone walls do not a prison make;" but can nothing be done for our American *Prisoner of Chillon*? Many may differ in their estimation of this gentleman and his varied services, but it is not for the women of America to decry or complain. It is their duty to assist. He chivalrously upheld their cause and gave it new impetus.

Can they do nothing but sympathise in return? No-  
oriously the women of England, headed by the Duchess

of Sutherland, wrote hither with a view ostensibly to free the slave. Cannot the women of America memorialize Britain, that they may release unto us this gifted and versatile son of Columbia?

Throughout our glorious summer he has languished in a jail, how would his family rejoice to have him once more at home, enjoying the luxuries and amenities they can command here!

Pray, bring your powerful influence to bear on this matter, and let us all make a move in favor of Omaha Train.

Oct. 17, 1868.

B. Wood.

#### LITERARY.

THE NATURAL WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA. Comprising Early History, Geography, Topography and Scenery; Agriculture and Commercial Products; Geology, Zoology and Botany; Mineralogy, Mines and Mining Products; Manufactures; Steamship Lines, Railroads and Commerce; Immigration, Population and Society; Educational Institutions and Literature; together with a Description of each County; its Topography, Scenery, Cities and Towns, Agricultural Advantages, Mineral Resources and Varied Productions. By Titus Fey Cronise. San Francisco: H. H. Bancroft and Co. New York: 113 William street.

A most formidable title truly, but none too long for the elaborateness of the book itself. It is all the title represents and much more. If now we should give the copious and well-prepared alphabetical index of, at least, a dozen pages, our readers could form some idea of it. Outside it is a royal octavo of nearly seven hundred pages, elegantly printed on fine paper and handsomely bound, presentable in all its appearance to any library, public or private, and without which no American library will be complete. We have not read it attentively, editorial life hardly being long enough to permit it. But we have given it so thorough a going over that we dare recommend it to all who would know the wonders, beauties and incalculable resources of that most interesting portion of all the country. We had before no idea that California had such a history, still less that she had such a literature as this work assures. The publishers present it, they say, as the most recent, comprehensive and elaborate treatise upon the history, geography, geology, natural history, climate, population, wealth, industry, products and resources of the state. And they add, we think justly, that unusual pains have been taken to insure its acceptance as a work not alone of passing interest, but as a standard authority on all subjects it embraces. This editor will never recommend a book, a doctrine, a measure, no matter to what subject pertaining, but in honesty and sincerity, and acting on this principle he recommends this History as a literary nugget worthy the possession of every scholar and reader able to purchase it.

ABOUT WOMAN, LOVE AND MARRIAGE. By F. Saunders. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. London: Samson, Low & Son. A plain, unpretending book of 275 pages, with an appendix of some 50 more made up mainly of newspaper extracts relating to its theme. This book has many merits, one pre-eminently, that it treats its subject from the standpoint of common and real life: seeing women in every day, working dress, and working women, too; not winged butterflies, nor plumed angels, nor goddesses enthroned in clouds to be won with adoration and offerings. The author has read rather than thought. He abounds in quotations all the way through to his appendix, which is little else. But unfortunately for him, and his readers, he seems not to have read "THE REVOLUTION" at all; or he would not have spotted his pages with such sayings as these:

"The advocates of Woman's Rights speak of domestic love and that shrine of the affections, Home, as of some insipid thing for which they have no relish, and which they would madly barter in order to do something for society..... The masculine school of Woman's Rights Reformers have hurt the sex whom they profess to befriend, by disparaging the trials most characteristic of their nature and giving them a certain boldness and hardness that fail of being manly and are ashamed of being womanly..... One good result of the Woman's Rights movement, but not that intended by its advocates, is the new interest it has awakened for the improvement of female education.".....

Now it is safe to affirm that whoever talks thus, is either unfair and unjust to one of the noblest enterprises ever yet committed to mortal men and women, or he is incompetent to treat it. No person acquainted with the eminent and excellent women who originated

that enterprise, and have conducted it hitherto, and to many grand results already, and who, it is to be hoped, may live to witness a complete triumph of their hopes, would or could ever thus bear false witness against them. We commend Mr. Saunders to their better acquaintance, and also to a careful reading of "THE REVOLUTION" and the publications of the Equal Rights Association, and bid him and his book for the present good bye.

THE HARVESTER: for gathering the ripened crops on every homestead, leaving the unripe to mature. By a Merchant. Boston: William White & Co. *Banner of Light* office, New York: 544 Broadway. A right pretty little book of a hundred and fifty pages; printing, binding excellent, and had our "Merchant" been a minister, it is doubtful if he had done his work any better, if so well. A modest page of preface begins thus:

"The following pages are the result of a constant and laborious study into the history of the rise, progress and introduction to the world of the various arts and sciences; and also a comparison of the incidents connected with the experiences of men who have advanced beyond their age in the development of literature or art, religion, politics or trade."

That the book emanates from the office of the Spiritualists should in no sense prejudice the public against it. The author, too, admits that he "has had no other experience but that of a mechanic and trader," but he certainly has, with a deeply honest and religious spirit and purpose, given the world a book worthy the reading and study of all classes who aspire to high attainments in knowledge and wisdom in things worldly or divine.

LEISURE HOURS. A monthly magazine, devoted to history, biography, poetry, wit, romance, reality and useful information. Pittsburgh, Pa.: O'Dwyer & Co. publishers. Two dollars a year; 25 cents single copy. Another new solicitor of public favor. We do not believe in multiplying magazines. If O'Dwyer and Company have something to say to mankind not already getting said and said well, let them be heard, by all means. As many pages devoted to advertisements as to reading matter, has a mercenary appearance. Then the reading matter is not altogether elevating and ennobling. It has a woman's sphere article altogether too carefully conceived. The *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Putnam's*, old, able, walk with bolder step. The younger journals need not now fear to follow. It is as though the Shetland ponies of a menagerie should stop and timidly try the strength of the bridge after the elephants had walked safely over. On Capital and Labor the *Leisure Hour* has some valuable suggestions, and it will doubtless improve on acquaintance and by experience, in other respects.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION on the basis of One Sovereign Republic, with dependent States and Territories, uniformly constituted throughout the public domain, and with the Corruptions of Party Politics Abolished, being an Address delivered at an interior town in Nevada, and printed by request as an appeal to all Americans for new nationality with the South and Russian America, looking also to union with Mexico and Canada. Sacramento, Cal.: Russell & Winterburn, printers.

A most merciless title in length, but the Address itself has much that is worthy of consideration. A good gospel to be sounded in the Rocky Mountains and westward to the golden city—as witness the following extracts:

"Our constitution should immediately be so amended that not only the President or a Cabinet officer, but likewise any Judge of the supreme Court should be deposable from office, either with or without assigned cause, by the simple passage of a bill for that purpose by a three-fourths, or a four-fifths vote of the National Legislature. Ours must be a government of the people, as well as a government of law."

"Inasmuch as the Constitution requires Congress to guarantee to every state a republican form of government, Congress should first define what a republican form of government is, and then appoint a competent Commission, to make inquest as to the character of each state government, whether it be that of Maine or Louisiana, whether Wisconsin or South Carolina. Such states as in the judgment of Congress do not possess governments republican in character should be denied representation in the national councils, until they shall secure such republican governments."

"This paper could not be radical and complete if silent about women voting; and it is plain, that by such a curtailment of the number of officers to be voted for, and with the abolition of that system of ruffianism which now grows out of the perverted use of political

Conventions for multitudinous nominations, which ruffianism too often manifests itself at the election polls, the question of women voting under the new Constitution would be a very different one, practically, from voting under the present order of affairs. There is every reason why women should vote whenever man should, and no oftener. She is subject to the laws, and is rational. She therefore has a right to both vote and voice in framing them. If she has property, she is taxed to support the government, and why should she be denied a voice and vote in determining how much the expenses of the government shall be. She, and all dependent little ones, no less than the aged, must suffer if a husband, son, brother, or lover is drafted into the army in time of war, and why shall she be denied all voice and vote upon the question of whether or no there shall be war, and if so, how vigorously and speedily it shall be prosecuted to a victorious termination. Her softening and elevating influence in America is as needful in political matters as it is in social affairs." \* \* \* \* \*

"Still public opinion is not yet up to the mark which demands the vote for woman, not even in Utah, where it would seem to be so sadly needed. But as it is one of the inevitable certainties of the immediate future, if the new Congress of the nation does not feel free to anticipate fate, at least let us be sure that body has power to yield to the inexorable goddess (whether Fate or Woman when the demand shall be made. Let us not disfigure our coming Constitution by anywhere within it inserting either the word 'white' or 'male' for 'human' is the only term that covers the 'governed,' from whom the just powers of every government can be alone derived."

"The qualifications of voters for Senators should be in addition to their qualifications as voters for Congress men, the attainment of the age of thirty years, if unmarried, or twenty-five years, if married."

"In addition to the above, the attainment of a certain degree of education, to be from time to time prescribed by Congress, the method of determining which should be by public written examination, either upon graduation from the public schools or upon semi-annual occasions appointed in each district (under the supervision of public school teachers) by the Secretary of Public Instruction and Public Libraries, who should be a Cabinet officer."

WHAT ANSWER? A Story of to-day. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. New York: 63 Bleecker street.

When one reads a book through without laying it down, it is proof there is interest in it. Thus we read "What Answer," a story of the love and marriage of a fashionable young gentleman in Fifth Avenue with a beautiful Quadroon. Criticisms could be made on the style, the story, the subject, but the brilliant passages, the graphic descriptions, the high moral purpose of the book far overshadow the defects, and the reader turns pleasantly from page to page, just as one follows Miss Dickinson in one of her earnest, impassioned speeches, without taking note of the defects in her oratory so apparent to the mere critic. We think it is unfortunate that Miss Dickinson should have made her first attempt at a romance on a theme so thoroughly hackneyed, so ceaselessly sung in the ears of the American people for the last thirty years. No new light or lustre can be shed on that question.

It has been exhausted by Cheever in argument, by Phillips in oratory, by Mrs. Stowe in romance, by Whittier in poetry, and Rogers in art. In freedom, with the bullet and the ballot, the negro will soon bury all prejudices against his race beneath his new-found rights of citizenship. Miss Dickinson would have given the world a better book, had she written more subjectively, out of her own struggles and surroundings; had she given, in her life experience, the story of a young girl's trials in securing work and wages and an honest living in the world. In the ripening interest on this subject, she might have done at this hour for woman what Mrs. Stowe did for the negro twenty years ago.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for November, always welcome, has come in good time; and an excellent No. it is. It certainly is an honor to American literature in both its literary and mechanical departments. And it advances, too, with brave determination to meet every new problem in social, moral or political reform. The November No. has the first of two promised letters on "Suffrage for Woman," which we shall make haste to transfer to our own constantly crowded columns, and patiently wait the second in December. There are also many other excellent articles, and it is a pleasure to recommend it to the lovers of first-class magazine literature. Address G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, N. Y.

COACHMAKER'S INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL—devoted to

the interests of carriage-building, elegantly illustrated, and one of the very handsomest publications in the United States. J. D. Ware, publisher, 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. New York: Wynkoop & Hallenbeck. We are indebted to Mr. C. L. Brace, the faithful and invaluable Secretary of the Society, for this Report. It contains nearly a hundred pages of most interesting reading matter on the operations of the Society, besides an appendix of receipts, expenditures, etc., of a dozen pages more. Whoever reads this report will need no farther argument on the value and importance of the Association.

PLAIN THOUGHTS ON THE ART OF LIVING. Designed for young men and women. By Washington Gladden. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. New York: 63 Bleeker street. Readers of "THE REVOLUTION" will recollect we *gladdened* them a week or two since with a column of extracts from this excellent book. We have only room to day to announce it and to recommend it as abounding with good thoughts and things, for old as well as young. It is elegantly printed and bound, contains 236 pages and should be in every school, village and public library, and on just as many centre-tables as possible. We shall try to find room for farther extracts from it hereafter.

## ORDER OF DEACONESS.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Advance* says, the order of Deaconess is not so much of a novelty among Protestants abroad as in this country. There is an institution at Dusseldorf, Prussia, established by the celebrated Pastor Friedner, for the training of these deaconesses, who resemble in many respects the Catholic "Sisters of Charity." They wear a neat uniform, resembling the dress of Quaker ladies. They have been found specially useful as assistants to foreign missionaries. In 1851, the first of these deaconesses arrived at Jerusalem on the invitation of Bishop Gobat, and soon proved that they were invaluable assistants to the bishop, and to the physician of the English hospital at Jerusalem. Since that time the deaconesses have been established in many of the eastern cities, and in other parts of the world.

A BRAVE ACT.—On the 11th of last month, a young lady ventured to try her swimming powers in a very heavy sea, at Lowestoft, England. She was soon carried out of her depth and could not return. Her screams were providentially heard. In a moment a slender girl threw off her jacket and hat, rushed fearlessly through the heavy waves, and swam to her rescue, bringing the young lady in, to the admiration of all the beholders. This noble act was performed by a Miss Cook, daughter of the proprietor of the bathing machines in front of the Battery green. Twice before has this brave girl, at the risk of her own life, saved that of another. It but just to state that in this case she received a reward, in the other none. What a lesson this is to our young girls to learn to swim, that they may be able not only to save their own life, if in danger of drowning, but that of a fellow-being.

THE SPIRITUALISTS AT THE EVERETT ROOMS.—We attended the Spiritualist meetings at the Everett Rooms on the two last Sunday evenings and wish to say that the crowded audiences of most attentive and intelligent listeners to Mrs. Allyn, were only a well deserved compliment to her wondrous power as a trance speaker. Subjects were presented to her on slips of paper by the audience like ballots, and numerous enough to secure an election had the desk

been a ballot-box and polling booth, all of which she wove into discourse or poem in most mysterious manner. The closing poem last Sunday evening was on Death and Resurrection which she improvised into dialogue form, and delivered with surprising dramatic beauty and power. We devoutly wished New York's half million of adult inhabitants could have heard it. Next Sunday, morning and evening, concludes her present engagement.

## SHOW AND SHAM.

THE New York *Weekly* had a well written tale last week, in which was the following letter. It certainly is good sign of progress when its like makes important part of the popular Fiction. It describes, too, actual scenes witnessed not long ago in this country; but happily not now:

Ah this America, free and foremost, as it professes itself, in all liberal ways, has not yet emancipated all its serfs. What think you, when I seek for the light which the physicians of all lands ask and obtain, the benefit of older experience, of lecture and experiment room, the assistance of organized societies, they put me off! Because I am more ignorant and unpracticed than the other applicants? Nay. I have proved my competence as surgeon and physician. Because my aim is low, my character unworthy. I tell you I have brought certificates of my respectability. I have maintained a true character, as becomes Dr. Morley's pupil. But it is simply this—that I am a woman! I sat with my whole heart rising with scorn and indignation the other day, while a circle of grave and learned physicians, themselves taking hold of every aid lent to them by mutual explanation and lecture, and society, while they voted down the application of a worthy and successful practitioner, who was not a man, for admittance into their society. Do you blush for shame at their brutal selfishness and lordly love of power (the same spirit which but now deluged the Southern lands in fraternal blood), as I did, when I tell you they rose in the noble and dignified and Christian act to hurrah and shout their congratulations, because—they had voted a woman out! Is this the liberality, the generous magnanimity, which Dr. Morley taught me to look for in America?

Dear friends, I am going back to Sydney to do the best with the limited means allowed a woman's education, for Dr. Morley's poor convict patients.

A WARNING.—James Parton says in his new book, "Let all women for the next century but wear such restraining clothes as are now usual, and it is doubtful if the race could ever recover from the effects. It is doubtful if there could ever again be a full-orbed, bouncing baby." Mr. Parton is most undoubtedly right in his word of warning, but it is to be feared he speaks now to no purpose.

A SAD TRUTH.—It is often said, and our own observation confirms it to us, that laughter is seldom heard in new countries among women. Overtaxed strength drives mirth away in most cases, and seriousness akin to sadness, prevails.

ILLUSTRIOS CONVERTS.—It is reported that Queen Victoria and Mr. Disraeli are advocates of woman's right of suffrage.

ANOTHER WOMAN HORTICULTURIST.—The Hartford daily *Courant* thus speaks of a lady in that city who has gone a little into the grape business:

Miss Laura A. White, a resident on Webster street, is certainly a remarkable woman. She, a few years ago, purchased half an acre of ground; cultivated it herself; set out her own trees and vines; and now, as a reward for her labor and industry, exhibits six varieties of grapes, four of pears, and five of apples. The Delaware grapes from her vines are some of the finest on exhibition.

## CAN ANY ONE BEAT THIS.

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., Sept. 26, 1868.  
Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say that I have in my family a "Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine," that has been in almost *daily use* for the past ten (10) years, and not a thing has ever been done to it in the way of re-pairing; not a screw loose, or any part of it out of order in all that time. It has been used in making coats, vests, and pants, of the thickest of woollen goods, besides doing all kinds of family sewing, and is now, this day, the best machine for work I ever saw.

Can any one beat this?

Respectfully, GILBERT PRATT.  
Any one who can beat this (and we think many can), will please address  
Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON,  
625 Broadway, New York.

THE ILLUMINATI.—Wm. D. Eaton proposes to publish in Rochester, N. Y., a monthly newspaper, devoted to science, literature, and general miscellany. George D. Brown, Editor. The publisher says:

"This paper being positive—or as some term *radical* on all the great questions of the times, will naturally be the organ of the most advanced thinkers on scientific and political subjects in this and other countries. We shall not be the tool of any political party, the apostle of any creed, or the mirror of any 'mutual admiration society.' We shall demand the *right* of suffrage for every human being of a reasonable age, able to read and write his or her name. We shall demand the abolition of judicial murder, better known as capital punishment, as against the spirit of the nineteenth century—the gradual substitution of school houses and hospitals for prisons and poor-rates; and last but not least, the aid of all who may chance to read these pages for the redemption and elevation of the criminal and fallen."

One copy, to one address, one year, 50 cents; two copies, to one address, one year, 90 cents. To clubs—5 copies, one year, \$2; 10 copies, one year, \$3.50; 20 copies, one year, \$8. Business letters, subscriptions and advertisements, should be addressed to Wm. D. Eaton, publisher, 8 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

THE HARMONIZER AND CO-OPERATIVE.—Devoted to literature and industrial interests, and all measures and methods that tend to dignify and ennoble labor, and elevate woman from a precarious dependent condition, to one of self-sustaining independence, order and harmony. Woman represents harmony—it is her divinely appointed mission to harmonize the world. In view of the needs of the present time, we earnestly solicit all persons, men and women, to aid us in establishing and sustaining a paper that shall disseminate principles tending to reorganize and build up society in the immutable principles of justice and truth. The paper is to be issued weekly in San Francisco, at \$3 yearly; \$2 for six months; 50 cents per month; 10 cents single copy. Edited and conducted by women. Subscriptions solicited. Mrs. N. R. Gore, proprietor.

MRS. F. L. KING will reopen on the 1st of September her business of Dress and Cloak making, at her rooms, 329 Sixth avenue. Waist patterns cut to fit in a few minutes. All the fashionable dress and cloak patterns constantly on hand. Mourning suits made up in the shortest possible time.

SEMPLE'S PATENT CUTTING MACHINE, for cutting printed or blank books. The machine is made entirely of iron, and adapted to steam or hand power, will cut 400 12mo. books of 400 pages each in an hour, making them perfectly square and smooth, is very durable, and not liable to get out of order. For particulars, address Mary H. Semple, Lowell, Mass.

HEALTH INSTITUTE AND MOVEMENT CURE, Nos. 8, 10, 12, and 14 Bluff street, Saint Paul, Minn. Thos. Wm. Deering, M.D., and Mrs. Ellen Goodell Smith, M.D., physicians.

ZIRZAH C. MILLIKS is editress of the Oneida Circular.

## THE BENEDICT TIME WATCH.

THE enterprising firm of Benedict Brothers have now ready at their "up-town" establishment, 691 Broadway, an extensive and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for the Fall trade of 1868, to which they invite the attention of the readers of "THE REVOLUTION" and all others who desire a perfect TIME-KEEPER. Their stock comprises the various grades of the American Waltham and the choicest imported watches. They have also, in addition, a fine quality of watch which they have named the "Benedict Time Watch," they having the supervision of the manufacture of the movements, which are of nickel, which has proved to be a metal more durable than brass or other compound metals, and less liable to contraction or expansion by the fluctuating character of the temperature of this climate. This movement gives greater accuracy and requires less repairs than the others. Their stock of American Watches is unrivaled. All the various grades may be found at their counters at the lowest prices, regulated and in every respect warranted. The Messrs. Benedict Brothers have secured their reputation and extensive patronage by a strictly honorable course in conducting their business, selling the best of goods at fair prices. We feel safe in commanding this establishment to the consideration of our readers, and would say to all, if you want a good, reliable Watch, go to Benedict Brothers, up town, 691 Broadway.

Mrs. M. J. SUMNER, of Worcester, is to be teacher of vocal music in Amherst College.

## Financial Department.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—*America versus Europe—Gold, like our Colonies, FOR SALE. Greenbacks for Money. An American System of Finance. American Products and Labor Free. Open doors to Artisans and Immigrants. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for AMERICAN Steamships and Shipping. New York the Financial Centre of the World. Wall Street emancipated from Bank of England, or American Cash for American Bills. The Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier System, or Capital Mobilized to Resuscitate the South and our Mining Interests, and to People the Country from Ocean to Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco. More organized Labor, more Cotton, more Gold and Silver Bullion to sell foreigners at the highest prices. Ten millions of Naturalized Citizens DEMAND A PENNY OCEAN POSTAGE, to Strengthen the Brotherhood of Labor, and keep bright the chain of friendship between them and their Father Land.*

## THE REVOLUTION.

VOL. II.—NO. 15.

## MONEY NOT A COMMODITY.

OUR correspondent of last week, under the head of Money and Currency, holds to the old idea that the value of money inheres in its material, so that a certain weight of metal of specific fineness has a value of its own *as money* independently of legislative enactment. Now, gold and silver certainly have a value of their own as metals; they are useful for utensils, ornaments and other purposes; but we maintain that among civilized nations their value *as money* is purely representative and legal. To make our position clear, we will first give the definition of Value contained in Kellogg's *New Monetary System*. He says:

Value consists in *use*; it is that property, or those properties, which render anything useful. A house that could not be occupied would be worthless, unless its materials could be employed for some other purpose. A horse is valued for his useful qualities; if he becomes

disabled, he is worthless, for his use is destroyed. So of everything necessary to the support and comfort of man, it is valuable because it is useful.

The same is true of ornaments. They are valuable because they are useful for ornamental purposes. If diamonds were deprived of their beauty, their use, and therefore their value, as ornaments, would cease to exist. A valuable portrait might be rendered worthless by erasing the features. The canvas and the paint, the material of the picture, would remain, but its use would be destroyed.

He proceeds to distinguish two kinds of value, "actual value and legal value."

*Actual value* belongs to anything that inherently possesses the means of affording food, or which can be employed for clothing, shelter, or some other useful purpose, ornamental or otherwise, *without being exchanged for any other thing*.

*Legal value* belongs to anything which *represents actual value or capital*. Its existence depends upon actual value. The worth of things of legal value depends upon their capability to be exchanged for things of actual value.

The following illustration shows the distinction between actual and legal value, and the dependence of the latter upon the former. The national debt of England exceeds £800,000,000 sterling, say \$4,000,000,000. It bears interest at about an average of three per cent per annum, amounting to an annual sum of \$120,000,000. A hundred and twenty millions of dollars' worth of the products of labor, of actual value, must be sold annually to pay the interest; to pay the principal would require a large proportion of the wealth of the country. If the paper, the legal value which represents and secures the debt and interest, were collected and burned, it would not diminish the real wealth of the nation. It would merely cause a change in the individual ownership of property. But alter the circumstances, and suppose a similar amount of actual value to be consumed, houses, manufactorys, machinery, fences, grain, etc., to the amount of \$4,000,000,000, and nearly every improvement would be swept from the British Islands. Destroy merely the three per cent. interest of actual value on the debt for one year—i. e., products to the amount of \$120,000,000, and a famine would ensue: for actual value, the products of labor, would be destroyed, instead of a legal representative, as in the case of the conflagration of the paper securing the interest.

The value of money does not depend upon the cost and quality of its materials, but upon its four legal properties or powers, which do not naturally belong to any substance, but are bestowed on money of every description—gold, silver and paper—by law.

Money has four properties or powers, viz: power to represent value, power to measure value, power to accumulate value by interest, and power to exchange value. These properties are co-essential to a medium of exchange: it is impossible that any one of them should exist in such a medium independently of the others. The material of money is a legalized agent, employed to express these powers, and render them available in trade. The powers of money, which alone render it useful, are created by legislation; therefore, money can possess none but legal value. As all legal value depends upon the actual value which it holds or represents, money must represent actual value—that is, the value of property or labor.—*New Monetary System*.

We know that it is customary to make a difference between specie and paper money, calling this currency and that money, but there is no good ground for the distinction. Paper money secured on valuable property, and made a legal tender for all debts public and private, would have every attribute that pertains to money. It would be competent to buy property and to be lent on interest, and these are the practical offices of money. Gold and silver money can do no more for us. It is true the metals are not perishable, but then they are expensive and troublesome to remit and do not exist in sufficient amount to form the material of the circulating medium. They can always be hoarded and withdrawn from public use, so that when they form the basis of our medium of exchange, a few individuals, by a tacit concert of action, can at any time cause a financial revolution. Most men engaged in business do not want gold

and silver exclusively as a currency. If the paper money, which the majority will agree is necessary to carry on trade, represents the value of the gold and silver metals—for the inherent value of these metals is what, according to our correspondent, makes the value of the specie, and the government has only *named* that value—and if the paper money, while it circulates fulfills all the functions of money, paying debts and being lent on interest, why, since gold and silver are not the only valuable things in the world, may not paper money be made to represent the value of such other things as men have and need to use, and why should any one assume that paper money is and can be only a representative of specie?

In specie-paying times there were two or three bank-note dollars to every specie dollar, but the bank-notes while they circulated paid debts and were lent on interest just as well with this fiction in the way of a specie basis apparently underlying them, as if each one of them had been a silver dollar; and why? Because the bank when it gave out its notes was careful to get in exchange what? gold and silver? No, but a paper note with two names of persons known to the bank officers to have much more property than the note expressed which they wanted to have discounted. It was the property of these men and the responsibility of the bank, and not the specie, that secured the bank notes while they were in circulation. The men took their individual notes representing their property to the bank and got in exchange a public representative of value; for bank-notes, imperfect as they were, were then the best public representatives we had, and were by common consent received in payment of debts.

What made the individual notes of these men good! Evidently their wealth and the law which, if they failed of their own will to pay the debt, would enforce a collection of it from their property. The intrinsic value of the paper on which they draw their notes was trifling, but the law makes such notes representatives of the property of the drawers and endorsers; and is equally competent to make government paper notes money, that is, to make them public representatives of the actual value of the nation's property and a tender in payment of debts.

Checks, drafts, bills of exchange are not currency, for they have no *public* character; they call for certain amounts of the circulating medium; they *may* be received in payment of debts, but they are not money in any true sense of that word, for they have no power as a legal tender. We never have had any paper money that was not imperfect; even the greenbacks, through defective legislation, fail to pay interest on the national debt and custom duties. But it is possible, we believe, to make paper money that will be a much better medium of exchange than we have ever had, and it seems certain that the great question how this shall be done must soon come before the people.

At another time we will consider what effect the use of paper money at home would have on our foreign relations.

## THE MONEY MARKET

was quiet and easy throughout the week and more active at the close, at 5 to 6 per cent. on governments, and 6 to 7 per cent. on other collaterals. Prime business paper is discounted at 7 per cent. The weekly bank statement is decreased in all the items, showing the progress of contraction. The loans are decreased \$951,447, the specie \$159,477, the deposits \$173,411, and the legal tenders only \$1,378, 229.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks compared with the preceding week:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.	Differences.
Loans,	\$265,595,582	\$264,644,135	Dec. \$951,447
Specie,	9,346,097	9,186,620	Dec. 159,477
Circulation,	34,188,103	34,218,918	Inc. 25,815
Deposits,	189,053,997	188,180,586	Dec. 173,411
Legal-tenders,	60,005,086	58,626,857	Dec. 1,378,229

THE GOLD MARKET

was irregular with frequent fluctuations and weak and declined at the close of the week. Cash coin is extremely scarce, as high as 1 per cent. per day having been paid for the use of it, and from that rate to flat, as the extremes.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Satur'dy, Oct. 10, 138%	138%	138%	138%
Monday, 12,	138%	138%	137%
Tuesday, 13,	137%	138	137%
Wednesday, 14,	137	137%	136%
Thursday, 15,	137%	138%	138
Friday, 16,	137%	137%	137%
Saturday, 17,	136%	137%	136%
Monday, 19,	136%	137%	137%

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was lower and unsettled during the week, owing to the high lending rates paid for gold. The rates for prime bankers 60 days sterling are quoted 109½ to 109½, and sight 109½ to 109½. Francs on Paris Paris bankers long 5.17½ to 5.18½ and short 5.15 to 5.18½ with sales at lower prices.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was active and strong, prices advancing to the highest point of the season. The most active stocks were Fort Wayne, St Paul shares, Rock Island, Reading, Pittsburgh, Wabash, Toledo and the Northwest shares. The New York roads were quiet. The high prices are causing many holders to sell and realize profits.

Musgrave & Co., 19 Broad street, report the following quotations:

Canton, 50½ to 51½; Boston W. P., 16½ to 19; Cumberland, 34½ to 38; Quicksilver, 25½ to 26; Mariposa, 7 to 10; Mariposa preferred, 24½ to 24½; Pacific Mail, 128½ to 128½; W. U. Tel., 36½ to 37; N. Y. Central 128½ to 128½; Erie, 48½ to 48½; Erie preferred, 70 to 71½; Hudson River, 135½ to 136; Reading, 99½ to 100; Wabash, 66½ to 66½; Mil. & St. P., 109 to 110½; do. preferred, 110½ to 111; Fort Wayne, 116½ to 116½; Ohio & Miss., 32 to 32½; Mich. Central, 118 to 119½; Mich. South, 89½ to 89½; Ill. Central, 144 to 146; Pittsburgh, 90½ to 90½; Toledo, 104½ to 105; Rock Island, 107½ to 107½; North West, 96½ 96½; do. preferred, 96½ to 97.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were active and prices advanced throughout the entire list with an active demand for investment.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

Reg. 1881, 115 to 115½; Coupon, 1881, 116½ to 116½; Reg. 5-20, 1862, 107 to 107½; Coupon, 5-20 1862, 114½ to 114½; Coupon, 5-20, 1864, 112½ to 112½; Coupon, 5-20, 1865, 112½ to 112½; Coupon, 5-20, 1865, Jan. and July, 111½ to 111½; Coupon, 5-20, 1867, 111½ to 111½; Coupon, 5-20, 1868, 112 to 112½; Coupon, 19-40, Reg., 104½ to 104½; 10-40 Coupon, 106½ to 106½.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES

for the week were \$2,384,876 in gold against \$2,764,350 \$2,408,429 and \$3,460,256 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$5,371,459 in gold against \$4,057,449 \$6,733,633 and \$4,098,501 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$2,753,880 in currency against \$3,072,568, \$2,686,708, and \$2,599,006 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were \$410,313 against \$43,620 \$283,126 and \$104,468 for the preceding weeks.

BUTLER'S SYSTEM OF HEALTH-EXERCISE, The Lifting Cure. Boston and New York. New York office, No. 830 Broadway. Boston office, No. 19 Temple Place. D. P. Butler, proprietor, Boston, Mass. J. W. Leavitt and Lewis G. Jones, Physicians and Instructors. An original scientific system of strength and health culture, co-operative and graduated in its application, adapted to men, women and children, harmoniously developing the human body, making the weak strong, and permanently curing disease and deformities. Safe and efficient, even in the most delicate cases. Separate department for ladies and children.

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